

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 59

• LAST EDITION

PAUL BOLO PASHA ON TRIAL UNDER TREASON CHARGES

His Counsel Moves for Adjournment on the Ground That Certain Witnesses Cannot Appear, but State Opposes Delay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Paul Bolo Pasha was put on trial yesterday before the court martial at the Palais de Justice on treason charges. The hall was packed, among others present being M. Bolo, the prisoner's brother, Colonel Voyer, president of the third court martial of Paris, military district, with six other military judges who are dealing with the case of Bolo and his accomplice Porchere. The opening business consisted of reading out the names of witnesses, including names like Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive.

Bolo proposed to waive M. Caillaux's testimony, but M. Percheres, a lawyer, demanded it. Then came Captain Bouchardon's lengthy report, which drew an extraordinary picture of Bolo as an adventurer, who had succeeded time after time in different parts of the world in depriving people, especially women, of their fortunes. In 1904, he married a rich widow, Madame Muller, whose fortune of \$750,000 paved the way to his career as a financier, and to a life in leading Paris political and social circles.

By the outbreak of the war his fortune had been dissipated and thus he fell readily into the traps prepared by Germany to get men likely to help her to secure a separate peace with France, with a view to overthrowing England.

Captain Bouchardon then dealt with Bolo's interviews with Abbas Hilmi in Switzerland and von Jagow's decision to supply Bolo with \$2,000,000 by monthly installments with a view to influencing newspapers and through them public opinion. There were the big sums which Bolo received from Count von Bernstorff and smaller sums from Germany through Abbas Hilmi.

A demand was made by Bolo's lawyer to secure an adjournment of the case so as to obtain the presence of witnesses like Abbas Hilmi and the Count de Romanones, but this was opposed by the prosecution lawyers and finally the court announced that the hearing would continue.

Bolo's counsel, in demanding the adjournment, said that many witnesses for the defendant, as well as some of his accusers, were in allied or neutral countries, but their presence was possible by extradition or otherwise. He mentioned particularly the director of the Royal Bank of Canada, M. Pignatelli, and Pavenstedt, one of Bolo's chief accusers. He said it would be easy to secure the testimony of the latter because he was interned in the United States. Counsel likewise demanded that witnesses from Spain be produced and that even the former Khedive of Egypt, who is in Constantinople, could be brought to Paris, since no formal state of war existed between France and Turkey.

The State replied to the demand of counsel for defendant by saying telegrams had been addressed to each of the witnesses, but that none of them had answered. The State's counsel added that Pavenstedt, the former Khedive and Youssef Sadiq Pasha could appear only in the rôle of accusers, which would be unnecessary, as the State was in possession of sufficient evidence.

"I am no traitor. I have asked to be judged, and I am willing to die, but not as a traitor," declared Bolo, whose quick wit and repartee were features of the sitting as he tried to extricate himself from the conclusions of the report of Captain Bouchardon.

On being questioned by Captain Mofret, the prosecutor, why, considering the volume of business transacted by him, he kept no books or records, Bolo replied:

"I am the master of money, not its slave."

He declared that the money he received from Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, through Filippo Cavallini, an Italian, who is alleged to have taken \$400,000 to Bolo Pasha's hotel in Paris in April, 1915, was in repayment of a loan made to the Khedive in 1914. Bolo said he brought about the abdication of Abbas Hilmi, and declared that he used all his influence to have the former Khedive exert his energies in the interest of the Entente.

GERMAN RUMOR DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty denies the Frankfurter Zeitung statement that a large English warship with torpedo-boats chased a German submarine in the North Sea on Dec. 26, and further states that no incident has occurred on which a rumor of this description could be based.

U-BOAT CREWS DECORATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—On the anniversary of the inauguration of the unrestricted submarine campaign, the Kaiser has created special decorations for all the members of the submarine crews who have made three voyages against the enemy and has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on the chiefs of the Admiralty staff and high-seas forces.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

Paul Bolo Pasha

Whose trial by court-martial on a charge of treason through the promotion of pro-German propaganda is proceeding in Paris.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Germany's Losses in War
ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The war has cost Germany alone 1,300,000 in killed and as many more have been wholly or partially incapacitated, a Socialist member, Herr Segitz, declared in the Bavarian Diet, according to dispatches received here today.

Prisoners and Guns Taken
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Many Germans were killed and prisoners and machine guns taken in successful British raids south of Fleurbaix and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway last night, Sir Douglas Haig announced today.

New German Attack
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Baden storming units penetrated far into French positions south of Beau-

COUNT CZERNIN UPHOLDS UKRAINE

Says Central Powers Disposed to Recognize the New Ukrainian Republic's Power to Make International Agreements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Full reports of Friday's proceedings at Brest-Litovsk indicate that Count Czernin eventually stated that he saw no reason to withdraw or restrict recognition of the Ukrainian delegation as an independent delegation and as the plenipotentiary representatives of the Ukrainian people's republic, which was expressed at the Jan. 12 sitting. "On the contrary," he said, "we are disposed always to recognize the Ukrainian people's republic as an independent, free and sovereign state, able to make independent international agreements."

This statement was made after a long speech by the Rada delegate who severely criticized the Soviet's attempts at interference in Ukraine and defended the Rada as thoroughly representative of the Ukrainian people, his argument being based on the elections for the Constituent Assembly for all Russia at the end of November last.

Moreover the Ukrainian congress of peasants and soldiers convoked at Kiev by the Petrograd Government began against the hopes of the conveners with a great ovation for Kiev Central Rada and by an overwhelming majority expressed full confidence in the Central Rada, after which a small group of some 80 Bolsheviks fled to Kharkoff and declared itself the new Government of Ukraine. This Government could hardly be regarded as representing Kharkoff alone.

Mr. Trotzky said he had not altered his conception of the character of Ukraine as a state. The allied powers would find difficulty in settling the geographical frontiers of the republic they had just recognized and at the peace negotiations the frontiers of the State were not a matter of no importance.

The Bulgarian Premier and Talaat Pasha are expected in Berlin to participate in the conferences being held and the German papers are hinting at a rupture of negotiations with the Bolsheviks. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (Tuesday) announced officially in Vienna, has appointed General von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic to be field marshals.

SENTENCES PASSED ON STRIKE LEADERS

German Socialist Agitators Severely Dealt With—Strike Movement Reported Diminishing Throughout the Country

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Herr Dittman, the Minority Socialist deputy, who was arrested for addressing a strike meeting and for being among those accused of fomenting the alleged naval mutiny last October, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for attempted high treason to and two months' imprisonment for resisting public authority. Mitigating circumstances and the absence of dishonorable intentions were admitted.

This drastic measure apparently marks the definite triumph of the military authorities over the strike, which the German Socialist papers themselves declare was throughout in the nature of a demonstration and which never seriously affected the great mining and industrial areas. The Saxon Government proved as obstinate toward the strikers as the Berlin authorities, Cologne being the only locality where the civil authorities met the strikers and promised consideration of their demands.

The Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt join the Vorwärts in regretting this procedure was not followed elsewhere and in emphasizing the disquieting effect on the masses of the line adopted. Meanwhile, the Conservative press continues its efforts to represent the strikers as victims of enemy influence and to break up the Reichstag bloc and the strike being apparently ended interest centers upon watching its political effects.

Meanwhile the Berlin court-martial is being held behind closed doors. The first case dealt with was that of a Minority Socialist who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for distributing leaflets inciting to strike. In Cologne a former soldier has been sentenced to one year's fortress imprisonment on a similar charge, the judge remarking that the sentence would have been heavier had he not served in the army. The Berliner Tageblatt learns officially that the number of policemen injured in Berlin by revolver shots, stabs and projectiles is 13.

The Berlin papers report a diminution of the strike movement throughout the country, except at Jena, where the Berliner Tageblatt reports a fresh cessation of work. The Vossische Zeitung states that the strike leaders have advised a stoppage of work today at latest.

In a statement issued to their employees the Krupp directors say that less than 400 out of the 110,000 workers "downed tools" and add that the strikers were either dismissed or fined.

Attack on Palace Reported

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—German strikers threw a bomb against the imperial palace in Berlin, according to dispatches received from that city today by the Journal de Geneve. No details were given.

AUSTRIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Emperor Charles, it is announced officially in Vienna, has appointed General von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic to be field marshals.

SHUTDOWN OF PLANTS ORDERED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Upon recommendation of C. A. Magrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, the Government has passed an order-in-council suspending the operation of manufacturing plants for three days, Feb. 9, 10 and 11. The order applies to all business and professional offices, warehouses and wholesale and retail stores. There are some few exceptions to this rule.

All manufacturing plants in Ontario and Quebec are affected by the fuel conservation order. The only exceptions to the plants which are to be shut down are those the shutting down of which would do serious injury to the manufactured products of plants manufacturing perishable goods or food necessary for immediate consumption and plants devoted to the production of daily newspapers. The heating of hotels, restaurants or places where meals are served is allowed. All munition plants must close down for the three days. Theaters and places of amusement are to be closed on each Monday from Feb. 18 to March 25, inclusive, also billiard halls, bowling alleys and clubs of every description are to be closed on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DECREASE IN DRY MONDAY ARRESTS

Beneficial Results of Prohibition Shown in Boston in Big Falling Off in Drunkenness to Only Seven Cases on Monday

Arrests on the dry Monday holidays having decreased in Boston so noticeably, prohibition workers and others seeing the beneficial results in other communities following the elimination of the liquor traffic, declared today that the reduction in drunkenness and crime generally proves conclusively the efficacy of prohibition. Not only have arrests for drunkenness in Boston decreased from 50 on the first Monday to seven last Monday, but the arrests for all causes have fallen off proportionately.

There were 129 arrests for drunkenness on Jan. 14, the last wet Monday. On the first Monday closing, Jan. 21, that number was reduced to 50. Closing on the first Monday was not rigidly observed, many hotels selling intoxicating liquor as usual. But on Jan. 28, when Boston was ordered "bone dry," there were only 18 persons jailed for being under the influence of liquor, while last Monday there were 50.

A proportionate decrease in arrests for all causes is also noted. On Jan. 14, there were 211 arrests, Jan. 21, 109 arrests, Jan. 28, 70, and on last Monday, only 41 persons were lodged in jail for various reasons.

The reduction in drunkenness from the second to the third Monday is pointed to by anti-saloons as evidence that the liquor traffic may be eventually wiped out entirely, notwithstanding arguments that there will always be drunks. Should the dry Mondays be continued, they say, the number of arrests would drop still further.

SIR EDWARD CARSON SPEAKS IN BELFAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—Sir Edward Carson is fulfilling a series of engagements in Belfast, and delivering important speeches. Yesterday he contended that Ulster was probably the part of Ireland most anxious for a settlement of this question once for all. "You do not live by sentiment," he said, "you do not live by speeches; you have not formed this great city with all its industries and vast employment of capital and labor by mere doctrines of ideals and sentimentality; to business men there is nothing more important than security and peace, confidence and credit, and for these reasons Ulster is in the forefront for a settlement."

He severely criticized the Sinn Fein party who would rule out all intercourse with Great Britain and foolishly thought if they stopped imports into Britain they would very soon bring Britain to her knees. Nevertheless, he continued, he would say: "Show us a better way and we shall weigh anything you put before us, without prejudice, and see whether it is the golden change which will bring a greater feeling of security and better feeling between man and man amongst Irishmen."

There was an idea abroad that if the convention failed the Government itself should try its hand. It would have the full advantage of trying its hand without his interference, and he would have the full advantage of exercising his unbiased judgment on the proposals.

CENTRAL EMPIRES' COMMON INTERESTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Berlin message announces the arrival in the capital of Count Czernin and General von Ludendorff to attend a discussion of the political and economic questions affecting the Central Empires' common interests. Count von Wendel, the German Ambassador in Vienna, is also expected.

FEDERAL CONTROL FAILURE SOUGHT

W. C. Lee Tells Wage Commission Old Railroad Directors Do Not Want Government Ownership to Prove Success

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Charging that he had been dealing with the former railroad directors for half a century, and that he knew that the old management did not want government operation of the railroads to prove a success, W. G. Lee, president of the Railway Trainmen declared today before the Federal Wage Commission here that he had facts to prove that experienced railroad men are not permitted to operate as their training dictates.

"Do you think the public will let the roads go back to the old system if government management proves efficient?" he questioned. "That is why I want to see the Government make a success of railroad operation."

When A. B. Garretson, president of the Railway Conductors, learned that representatives of the railroads were at the hearing, he immediately protested to the commission. Members of the commission tried to reassure him and Mr. Lee, however, that they would be given a fair hearing in every respect.

Mr. Lee declared the trainmen were patriotically backing up the Government.

When Mr. Garretson began his testimony, Mr. Lane asked if the brotherhood men thought the railroad operating officials increased operating costs unnecessarily.

"Yes, absolutely," Mr. Garretson replied, "I am prepared to produce sworn statements of many men who know it. Freight crews have been held on side tracks 16 hours until the crews left to show increased overtime cost. Moreover time had been allowed to pile up, more than ever before. Men have been permitted and even encouraged to permit delays which would previously have caused their discharge immediately."

"The purpose of this was to show the great increase of overtime due to the operation of the Adamson Law," Mr. Garretson then cited the recent rail tieups as being unprecedented in the history of railroad operation.

"Roads which for years were of the highest class and ran so regularly that watches could be set by their train movements, suddenly fell down," he continued. "Yardmasters and other operatives, when asked why this delay, only threw up their hands and smiled. Railroad engineers cannot help it if their train dispatchers are train delayers. More engines have been broken on the Pennsylvania lines than ever before. New engines have been allowed to stand until they froze. We have had winters for many years and the sudden allowing of engines to freeze under these conditions is unnecessary."

"We believe the railroads have let the world go down the line to make all the possible overtime in order to show how much the operation of the Adamson law costs in overtime."

"The entire question of successful operation of railroads under government control is left in the hands of men who either want to make government operation a success or a failure," he added. "These men have the power to turn conditions either way."

"The brotherhoods have been fully aware of the type of 'clearing congestion' we have had. The brotherhoods at least are not engaged in giving a demonstration of what a failure government operation is. We are loyal, but we do want a living wage."

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LOSS OF PAY FOR REFUSING OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Private Augustus P. Francis, a member of the twenty-first company, sixth battalion of the depot brigade, was today given a court-martial sentence of one-third loss of pay for a period of 12 months for refusing to undergo an operation performed by military surgeons which, it was claimed, was necessary and without appreciable risk. The sentence was approved by Brigadier-General Weigel, and went into effect immediately.

Another court-martial sentence was given William C. Phillips of New Bedford, Mass., charged with absenting himself from camp without leave. He was sentenced to six months at hard labor, with two-thirds loss of pay during that time.

ALIEN ENEMY LAW MAY REACH WOMEN

Measure Favorably Reported Would Broaden Scope of Statute Dealing with Registration of Male Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House Judiciary Committee today reported to the House a bill proposing to amend the section of the revised statutes having to do with enemy aliens by extending its scope to include women. The measure was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and will be pressed for early passage. A similar measure will be introduced in the Senate soon.

Numerous memorials have been sent to members of the House and the Senate, asking that the scope of the statute of 1798 be broadened so as to include women, but no plan of action was decided upon until December of last year, when President Wilson recommended that Congress make ironclad the restrictions against the activities of enemy aliens in this country by removing all possible agencies for the transmission of valuable military information from this country into the territory of the enemy. Chairman E. J. Webb predicts that the bill will encounter no strenuous opposition when it comes up for consideration.

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies."

"The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart."

(Continued on page two, column two)

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD SEIZES THE FILES OF PACKERS

Chicago Meat Firms Charged With Combining on Government Bids and With Making False Entries on Their Books

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armed with a search warrant, Special Counsel Francis J. Heney of the Federal Trade Commission, today seized the Swift & Co. files in the offices of Attorney Henry Veeder. Over the protests of Attorney Veeder and other lawyers for the packers, Mr. Heney and four aides, accompanied by J. A. Fleming, assistant United States attorney, obtained possession of evidence in the commission's packing investigation, which Mr. Veeder had fought to prevent.

The warrant, issued by Federal Judge Landis today, charged that the Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson packing companies had combined on meat bids for the American military forces. This and allegations of false entries in their books as well as illegal combinations to control supplies of fish, vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter and oleomargarine were called "felonies" in the warrant. The charges were detailed as reasons for compelling the packers' attorneys to surrender the records desired by the commission in its investigation.

When the protests of some of Mr. Veeder's law partners became too strenuous, a federal marshal who accompanied Mr. Heney threatened the packers' attorneys with arrest. Mr. Heney found locked a small safe in Mr. Veeder's private vault, and, upon the lawyer's refusal to open the safe, sent for locksmiths, threatening to force it. United States District Attorney Cline was also appealed to by Mr. Heney to aid in obtaining full legal authority for breaking into the safe.

Vaults Opened

Packers' Lawyer Breaks the Seals of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The packers took steps on Monday, in defiance of the orders of the Government, as laid down by the Federal Trade Commission, in obtaining access to a vault in the offices of the attorney for Swift & Co., who has been described as the "clearing house" for joint operations of the packers. Henry Veeder, this attorney, yesterday broke the seals placed on the vault in his offices last week by H. J. McIsaacs, an examiner for the Federal Trade Commission. The seals had been put there for the commission to keep the papers therein intact. It is alleged by the commission that among these papers are many throwing light on the inter-workings of the great packing houses. Francis J. Heney broke off hearings of the commission in Washington to come to Chicago to get access to the papers, which he felt were invaluable. Mr. Veeder has claimed that many documents did not relate to the packing business or to his client and hence were not proper for the commission to seize.

The seals placed on the vault were broken in the presence of Mr. McIsaacs and over his protest, it is said. Mr. Heney arrived a short time later. "I was met by attorneys for Mr. Veeder and they proposed that Mr. Veeder go through his papers and select those for the Federal Trade Commission which he felt it proper for it to have," said Francis J. Heney, the attorney for the commission, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, describing the incident later in the day. "That I told them we could not grant. I proposed that if Mr. Veeder were to go through his papers and make any such selections, we should be represented at this examination of the documents. They would not agree to this."

The Swift attorney, it is reported, took what documents he wanted out of the vault.

Immense Profits

Packers Convert \$100,000,000 Surplus Into Stock Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Further consideration of stock dividends in connection with the Chicago packers indicates some of the reasons for and the results from the capitalization of packing house earnings.

For the packers it is said that there was need to convert their great surpluses into capitalization because of their credit necessities. The packers are huge borrowers of money. The banks in extending credit, observed the packing house official discussing stock dividends with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, preferred to see surplus transformed into capital. The reason for this was that surplus might be dissipated by vote of a board of directors into a cash dividend; whereas surplus turned into capitalization could not be so impaired.

Another packing house official notes another motive for stock dividends. For instance, when Armour & Co.'s capitalization was \$20,000,000 and its surplus \$93,000,000, the profits computed on a basis of \$20,000,000 capital looked tremendous, and many people did not understand that the \$20,000,000 did not nearly represent

the value of the company's holdings. This brings up the interesting question of the rate of profit in the packing industry. It is of course determined by the amount of the capital stock, which serves as the denominator in the computation. In other words, the given earnings of a company will show a much larger percentage of profit if the capital stock is small than if the capital stock is large.

In the case of Swift & Co. the percentage of profit reported for 1917 on \$100,000,000 is of course smaller than it would have been if computed on the \$75,000,000 capitalization of 1916. As the profits for last year were \$34,650,000, the per cent on \$100,000,000 was 34.65. If this same profit had been computed on the \$75,000,000 basis of a year and a half back, the rate would of course be much larger. This is more strikingly true with Armour & Co. Their profits for 1917 on their American business totaled \$21,293,562. Were this computed against their capital stock of a year and a half back, it would show a percentage of over 100 instead of 21.29 on the present \$100,000,000 capitalization.

It needs no saying, therefore, that stock dividends decrease rate of profit by spreading it over more surface. The actual rate of profit-making may be greater than before the declaration of a stock dividend without making itself plain to the public in the financial statements.

Under the present régime of enormous packing house profits it certainly does not seem unnatural for the packers to increase their capitalization from time to time. Their surplus accounts—that is, to repeat, their earnings above dividends—must sometimes have become embarrassing by their size.

When the Armour surplus in 1915 reached \$98,000,000—all from money made before the war—and began to be held up before congressional committees, it was obviously becoming easier to carry it as capitalization than as surplus, and the opening of the next fiscal year saw \$80,000,000 transferred to capital stock, in the shape of the famous stock dividend.

At any rate, the Armour capital stock stood on Oct. 30, 1915, at \$20,000,000 and surplus at \$98,733,116, to use exact figures, and on Oct. 28, 1916, readjustment had been made placing capital stock at \$100,000,000 and surplus at \$36,833,116.

As a matter of fact, this increased capitalization of the great packers is more in keeping with the facts of their valuation. The business of the packers since the war has been increasing at a tremendous rate and their profits have risen correspondingly. The greater portion of earnings as usual are going back into the business. It is forever expanding and taking more money to finance. Earnings returned to the business, the packer interviewed explained from a current financial statement, do not nearly suffice. Meantime, earnings continue to pile up in surplus. The Swift surplus today is \$59,965,000, the Armour surplus \$56,126,679. Further increases in capitalization in these companies would not be surprising, nor in Morris & Co., which is still capitalized at \$3,000,000 although its profits in 1916 were \$3,832,212, or 127.74 per cent on the capital stock, or on the capital investment, 11.25 per cent. The 1917 statement is not yet published.

In all this the point as regards stock dividends to be noted is simply that capitalization increases made by way of stock dividends from surplus is merely a capitalization of profits. And that when annual earnings are computed in the packing industry, they represent to a great degree earnings upon previous earnings—profits in a word hugely compounded.

FUEL BOARD GIVES SALOON MORE TIME

New Haven Committee Grants Longer Hours Than Recommended by Governor Holcomb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Despite specific recommendation of Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb that the saloons be required to open at 7 a. m., and close at 10:30 p. m., the fuel conservation committee put into effect Monday modifications of the original closing order so as to permit the liquor shops to run several additional hours each week and restoring almost normal hours to department stores. This action of the fuel committee has aroused much adverse comment not only at New Haven, but elsewhere in New England. The chief point in objection is that the saloons are thus permitted to consume additional coal and thereby deprive necessary establishments.

Under the original conservation plan, the saloons were allowed to open at 7 a. m., and close at 11 p. m., instead of from 5 o'clock in the morning till midnight, but the new plan permits them to open at 7 o'clock and stay open until 11 p. m., every day except Saturday, when they may run wide open from 5 a. m. till midnight. Governor Holcomb recommended that the saloons close at 10:30 p. m., and that all stores in general observe the general hours of 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

The central cafe owners asked that they have an additional hour at night so they could accommodate the theater crowds, but they were denied this. They were asked their regular schedule on Saturday.

EFFORT TO PACIFY BULGARIA

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung seeking to pacify Bulgaria because of the German Imperial Chancellor's failure to mention that country in his recent war aims speech, declared today: "The Chancellor's speech was primarily a reply to Wilson. As Bulgaria is not warring with America, she was not mentioned."

COUNT CZERNIN UPHOLDS UKRAINE

(Continued from page one)

meine Zeitung intimates that the Bolsheviks have intentionally raised obstructions at Brest-Litovsk and that if these tactics are continued Germany must ask itself if any value should be attached to a peace with North Russia, whereas Ukraine has been less deranged by social revolutions and the Central Powers can more easily satisfy its territorial aspirations.

Rumanians Fighting Russians

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Official telegrams from Jassy say that the greater part of the Rumanian army is engaged in fighting Russian troops, who are overrunning Moldavia and Bessarabia, while Bolshevik troops are concentrating in Bukovina. After 24 hours' fighting the Rumanians disarmed the ninth Russian division, which attacked Galatz, taking over 50 guns, and surrounded and disarmed the eighth Russian division, which attacked the center of the Moldavia front. This division was sent under convoy to Russia.

In response to an appeal from the Bessarabian republic, it is officially declared, Rumanian sent troops there to prevent the devastation of the country by bands of Russians and also occupied Kishinev, the Ungheni-Jassy Railway and depots from which Rumania draws supplies. Fighting is in progress between the Rumanians and the Bolsheviks all over Bessarabia as far as the Dniester.

Americans in Finland Safe

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—The American consul at Helsingfors, Mr. Haynes, replying to a message from Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister here, reports that the 15 American residents of the city are well. He apprehends no violence against them, but says they naturally are uneasy, in view of the looting and murders by the Red Guard. Mr. Morris is endeavoring to get money and provisions to Consul Haynes, but this may prove to be impossible.

Five Finlanders who escaped from Abo to Sweden declare that the majority of the workmen in Southern Finland have no sympathy with the Reds, who have been able to terrorize the law-abiding populace only because the people were unarmed. The Red Guards are being paid with proceeds of bank looting and enforced contributions from the bourgeoisie. A courier to Tornea reports that the Reds were defeated at Tervola. In an action a few miles north of Helsingfors the White Guards are reported to have been defeated, owing to the fact that the Reds and the Russians were better armed.

Aliens Blamed for Strikes

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Socialist deputat was told today by the Saxon Minister of Interior that "aliens fomented the strikes in order to weaken Germany."

Speaking in the Bavarian Chamber, the Bavarian Minister of Interior declared that "aliens were responsible for the Munich strikes."

Rumanian Minister Departs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch from Ambassador Francis to the State Department dated Jan. 29 said the Rumanian minister, given 10 hours' notice to leave Petrograd by the Bolsheviks, had gone to Jassy, the provisional capital of Rumania. Mr. Francis said wire communication between Jassy and Petrograd was broken.

ALIEN ENEMY LAW MAY REACH WOMEN

(Continued from page one)

therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

The original act of 1798, termed the Old Enemy-Alien Act, was designed to provide for the internment of male enemy aliens, it not being thought necessary at the time, officials of the Department of Justice and Capitol leaders who are familiar with espionage legislation say, to bring women within the scope of the act. It has now been found necessary, according to public officials, to take the same action with regard to women aliens as with regard to male, since, they say, the valuable aid which women are able to perform as spies has been demonstrated many times since the old act was promulgated.

The question has arisen in many parts of the country in connection with the registration of aliens as to why women enemy aliens are not required to register as well as the men. The Department of Justice has explained that under the present statute applied in the case of registration all enemy aliens who are not males and over 14 years of age are excluded and that this exempts women.

SIGNOR LAZZARI NOW UNDER ARREST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Signor Lazzari, official secretary of the Socialist Party, has been arrested here, according to the newspapers. His residence and the offices of the party have been searched, and numerous documents seized. The Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official Vatican organ, states that the Vatican finances are not so depleted as has been stated, and it does not think recourse to an international loan in favor of the Vatican will be necessary.



Turkey in Europe and Asia

With the object of linking up the two continents on either side of the Bosphorus, the Ottoman Government has submitted to the Chamber a proposal to examine the question of constructing a bridge and tunnel

CARELESSNESS IS HALIFAX DECISION

Pilot Mackay and Captain Lamodec of Munitions Steamship Mont Blanc Under Arrest

HALIFAX, N. S.—The text of the conclusions reached by the commission appointed to investigate the cause of the explosion is as follows:

"1. The explosion on the steamship Mont Blanc on Dec. 6 was undoubtedly the result of a collision in the harbor of Halifax between the steamship Mont Blanc and the steamship Iino.

"2. Such collision was caused by violation of the rules of navigation.

"3. That the pilot and master of the steamship Mont Blanc were wholly responsible for violating the rules of the road.

"4. That Pilot MacKay by reason of his gross negligence should be forthwith dismissed by the pilotage authorities and his license canceled.

"5. In view of the gross neglect of the rules of navigation by Pilot MacKay, the attention of the law officers of the Crown should be called to the evidence taken in this investigation, with a view to a criminal prosecution of such pilot.

"6. We recommend to the French authorities such evidence with a view to having Captain Lamodec's license canceled and such captain dealt with according to the law of his country.

"7. That, it appearing that the pilotage authorities in Halifax have been permitting Pilot MacKay to pilot ships since the investigation commenced and since the collision above referred to, we think the authorities, i. e. pilotage authorities, deserving of censure. In our opinion, the authorities should have promptly suspended such pilot.

"8. The master and pilot of the Mont Blanc are guilty of neglect of the public safety in not taking proper steps to warn the inhabitants of the city of a probable explosion.

"9. Commander Wyatt is guilty of neglect in performing his duty as chief examination officer in not taking proper steps to insure the regulations being carried out, and especially in not keeping himself fully acquainted with the movements and intended movements of vessels in the harbor.

"10. In dealing with the chief examination officer's negligence in not insuring the efficient carrying out of traffic regulations by the pilots, we have to report that the evidence is far from satisfactory that he ever took any efficient steps to bring to the notice of the superintendent neglect on the part of the pilots.

"11. In view of the allegations of disobedience of the chief examination officers' orders by pilots, we do not consider such disobedience was the proximate cause of the collision.

"12. It would seem that the pilots of Halifax attempt to vary the well-known rules of the road and in this connection we think Pilot Renner, in charge of an American tramp steamer on the morning of the collision, deserving of censure.

"13. That the regulations governing the traffic in Halifax harbor in force since the war were prepared by the competent naval authorities; that such traffic regulations do not specifically deal with the handling of ships laden with explosives, and we have to recommend that such competent authorities forthwith take up and make specific regulations dealing with such subjects; we realize that whilst the war goes on, under present conditions explosives must move, but in view of what has happened we strongly recommend that the subject be dealt with specifically by the proper authorities."

Pilot Mackay and Captain Lamodec have been placed under arrest.

HUNGARIAN PARTIES UNITE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Hungarian constitutional party, headed by Count Andrássy, and the United Independence Party, the leader of which is Count Apponyi, have decided to join the new Government, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung. Five of Count Apponyi's followers declined to join in the movement.

PLAN TO LINK UP EUROPE WITH ASIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Turkish Government is asking the Chamber for credit for the examination of the question of constructing a bridge and tunnel connecting Europe with Asia.

The proposal would indicate an intention on the part of the German Government to complete another link in the Berlin to Baghdad railway. At present the railway starts from Skutari on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, the narrow strait which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara, and forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. The channel is 18 miles long, and has a maximum breadth at the northern entrance of two and three-quarter miles, a minimum breadth of about 800 yards. The Bosphorus is under Turkish dominion and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and at other times, no ship of war other than Turkish may pass through the strait or through the Dardanelles without the countenance of the Porte.

GREEK AUTHORITIES SUPPRESS A MUTINY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—A mutiny resulted at Lamia on Friday from the activity of agents of former King Constantine. The trouble was quickly suppressed, about 150 arrests being made. Messrs Skouloudis and Lambros have been confined to their residences under police supervision. There being reason to suspect that reactionary members of the Chamber were preparing an obstructionist campaign to oppose mobilization, the reassembling of the Chamber has been suspended, thus depriving the members of parliamentary immunity from arrest.

All political prisoners in Athens have been transferred to Nauplia, as the authorities had evidence that friends were preparing to help their escape. Press comments favorably regard the Government's action. It is felt that the incidents furnish proof that softer methods of dealing with the trouble are futile and henceforth only drastic remedies will suffice to eradicate trouble.

FRANCHISE SCHEME IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The House of Lords yesterday had the franchise bill before it, after the House of Commons rejection of the proportional representation proposal last week. Lord Selborne in an eloquent and very sincere speech proposed that the House should not insist on its amendment, but should submit another amendment, inviting the Commons to accept a limited and experimental scheme broadly on the lines proposed by the Speaker's conference, thus applying proportional representation to every borough returning three or more members, while in the case of London it was to apply to boroughs and not to London as a whole. In moving this he recalled Mr. Asquith's expressed preference in the Commons last week for an experimental scheme. Lord Curzon inferred that Lord Selborne's amendment would have no chance in the Commons but the amendment was then carried by 86 votes to 35.

The Lords again rejected the alternative vote in single member constituencies by 66 votes to 29. The bill will come before the Commons today. Parliament will probably be prorogued tomorrow and it is not now expected that the Prime Minister will deliver his special speech.

"A. E." RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—G. W. Russell, better known as "A. E.," has resigned from the Irish convention and has not stated his reasons. The only other member to resign has been Mr. Lyngott, the poet, who was generally understood to sympathize with Sinn Féin.

FURTHER BRITISH FOOD MEASURES

Hotel and Restaurant Order Comes Into Operation—Food Hoarders Are Prosecuted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The control exercised by the Food Controller is being more and more widely felt among all classes. He is in fact the minister whose work is most apparent to the individual citizen in his own daily life.

The new hotel and restaurant order came into operation yesterday. It forbids meat breakfasts and reduces the wheat allowance for luncheon and dinner from five to three ounces uncooked weight. No sugar was to be had in the restaurants yesterday under this order and between 3 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. not more than 1½ ounces altogether of bread, cake, bun, scone or biscuit.

Food control as affecting farmers was dealt with at the Farmers' Club yesterday by Mr. Anker Simmons, agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Food who, as illustrating one of Lord Rhonda's difficulties, mentioned that the farmers' estimates of the cost of milk production varied from 8d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. He mentioned that the number of cattle killed last year exceeded the number killed in the previous year, the figures being 2,620,000 as against 2,532,000, exclusive of 73,000 killed last year for the army. In the closing period of last year he admitted that many unripe cattle were sent to the market as a result of the descending scale of prices fixed by the Food Controller.

Sir Charles Bathurst said that but for the Food Controller prices would have risen to five times their normal level, thousands would have been reduced to starvation and the most dangerous discontent would have been produced in the towns with resulting hostility to farmers.

Lord Rhonda has appointed Alderman C. F. Spencer of Halifax, England, a northern business man, as director of National Kitchens and he is hard at work endeavoring to establish and popularize national and municipal kitchens, working on the lines of administration by municipalities. It is proposed to use local tramways and motor buses to carry meals to outlying districts and to make use of all sorts of municipal and other machinery and of employees whose services are available with a view to a radical change in the whole people's habits.

A feature of the recent food developments has been the prosecution of offenders has been the prosecution of food hoarders, including Marie Correll, and where hoarding is proved, very severe penalties have been imposed. Yesterday William J. McCaw, Unionist M. P. for West Down division of Ulster, was fined £400 for hoarding flour, biscuits, sugar, oatmeal, golden sirup and other foods.

BRITAIN CORRECTS TURKISH COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—On Jan. 30, Constantinople issued a communiqué, stating that the English submarine E-14 was sunk off Kum Kale. Seven men were saved; a second English submarine E-82 had its periscope shot off near Nagara; after further hits a large oil spot was observed, so that this boat may almost with certainty be regarded as destroyed; an English seaplane, the off-shore type, was brought down at Nagara, its crew being captured, and the machine said undamaged.

The British Admiralty states: concerning the above Constantinople communiqué that the submarine E-14 proceeded to the Dardanelles on the night of Jan. 27 with instructions to complete the destruction of the Goeben. Our aircraft which were sent to cooperate with the E-14 reported considerable anti-submarine activity in the straits. The British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean reports all other submarines except the E-14 have returned to their bases. The Turkish report concerning the E-82 is, therefore, incorrect.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

court, inflicting heavy losses and taking 23 prisoners and several machine guns, the German official statement asserted today.

Series of Air Battles

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Eight German aeroplanes were completely destroyed and five others were brought down in flames by French aviators in a series of air battles over the German lines on Sunday. It was officially announced today.

An enemy attack in the Chemin des Dames region, following artillery preparation, was thrown back before the attacking waves reached the French lines, it was announced.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday reads as follows:

Western theater: There has been artillery activity at many points, which increased in Flanders toward evening on the sectors between Houthulst Wood and the Lys and on both sides of the Scarpe.

West of Bullecourt the British troops launched a strong reconnoitering attack, which broke down. On the Ailette positions our posts north of the Braye were penetrated by the French forces for a short time. Northwest of Bezonvaux our infantry and pioneers brought back 19 prisoners from the French trenches.

In the last two days eighteen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down in aerial fighting and by gunfire.

Italian front: Between the Adige and the Piave there were numerous artillery duels. There is nothing new elsewhere.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office on Monday made public a statement which reads as follows:

Early last night a party of our troops raided the enemy trenches east of Hargicourt. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and northeast of Gavrelle.

On Sunday naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid on the enemy aerodrome at Houthulst. Many bombs were dropped on the objective.

During the day, in the course of aerial fighting, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and two were driven down out of control. Two of our machines failed to return.

Another report says: "Five hostile machines were brought down in air fighting, and five were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office on Monday issued the following statement:

After violent artillery preparation, the German troops last night attempted to make a raid in the sector west of Fresnoy, northeast of Coucy Chateau. They were repulsed easily by the French troops. The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the period between Jan. 21 and 31, inclusive, nine German aeroplanes were brought down in aerial combats by French pilots, and four by the French anti-aircraft fire. In the same period 15 German aeroplanes, badly damaged, were compelled to descend behind the enemy lines.

Last night's announcement says: During the day the artillery action became quite intense on the front north of the Aisne, in the region of Carillet, in the Argonne and in Upper Alsace.

Eastern theater, Feb. 3.—Near Sugoro on the slopes south of Veles, the British troops carried out a successful raid on the Bulgarian trenches. West of Lake Ochrida an enemy detachment, which attempted to capture one of our posts, was repulsed. Greek aviators bombed the Miletovo station in the Vardar Valley.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Yesterday's communiqué reports enemy bombing raids on Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre. At Treviso, the civil hospital was hit, but no casualties or damage are reported at Venice. There has been increased artillery and trench mortar activity in the Lagarina Valley and toward the coast.

SUBMARINE THEORY CALLED EXTRAVAGANT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The von Tirpitz theory of speedily overthrowing Great Britain by submarine frightfulness "proved extravagant, in light of the developments of the last 12 months," Vice-Admiral Galster declared in an article published by DII Hiltje, received here today from Germany.

"There is no doubt but that the voices urgently demanding immediate, sharpened U-boat warfare in 1915-16 were deceived regarding its effectiveness," wrote the vice-admiral.

SALE OF MEDICI ARCHIVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At Christie's yesterday an announcement was read out to dealers and collectors to the effect that owing to the Italian high court of justice and the Government's action, it was necessary to postpone the sale of the Medici archives until further notice, "pending the proceedings before the court here." An application made earlier in the day before Mr. Justice Peterson stated that the Medici documents had been removed from Italy in violation of the Italian law regarding the exportation of antiques and objects of fine art.

NON-COMBATANTS LOST
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Enemy submarines and air raiders have killed 14,120 British non-combatants, men, women and children, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, declared in the House of Commons today.

The charge that the Germans are placing British officers in the localities raided by allied airmen was made in the House. Mr. Macpherson declared that the British Government was contemplating reprisals.

THREE STEAMERS CONDEMNED

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The prize court has condemned the steamers Kankakee, Hooking and Genesee, owned by the American Transatlantic Company, which were seized in 1915 while flying the American flag. The president of the court condemned the vessels on the ground that, though nominally American owned, they were really German owned and that the claimant company was only a covering name for Hugo Stinnes, director of the German Woermann Shipping Company.

POLISH PAPER BUYS PLANT

The Polish Daily News has purchased the newspaper plant where the Boston Journal was published, according to the Boston Financial News today, which adds that the new buyer will take possession March 1.

MISSILES SPRING COATS

Infantry blue, chinchilla and hay

One of the new Bolivia cloth coats—the original quality—is sketched. It is one of several unusual styles at \$65. Misses' new silver-tone coats for spring, \$45. A wonderful February value in misses' wool velvet coats at \$25. Full Peau de Cygne lined coats of brown, navy, taupe and beetroot velvets, \$18.50. Filene's—small orders filled—fourth floor—Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

THE STORES THAT ALWAYS SATISFY

Auerbach & Guettel
Palace
TOPEKA, KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH and EMPORIA.

It's Good Form to Wear Justrite Corsets

The latest spring models in G-D Justrite Corsets are ready for your inspection. The natural figure lines will prevail in the corset fashion world this season. Your corset must reveal the beautiful curves of the natural body, hence it must be supple, flexible and gently yielding to every movement.

G-D Justrite Corsets are as perfect fitting as human skill and long years of corset designing can make them. You should have first pick from these new G-D Spring Models.

Expert Corsetieres in Attendance.

They will see that you get the proper model for your figure and a Perfect Fit.

Topeka, Kansas
Orders by Mail Given Prompt Attention

FRANCE URGED TO
STATE WAR AIMSConference of Workers' Repre-
sentatives Seeks Precise State-
ment on Peace Conditions—
Secret Diplomacy CondemnedBy the special correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The conference of the Confédération Générale du Travail, or the C. G. T., as the French labor union is almost universally known, just held at Clermont-Ferrand, took place in circumstances of peculiar interest and had some notable results which are being warmly discussed. Mr. Leclercq, secretary of the Bourse du Travail of that town, presided at the opening, when it was found that there were present no fewer than 142 delegates representing 58 of these bourses du travail, 47 departmental unions and 36 federative corporations. The foreign delegates made a conspicuous show. They included English, Belgian, and Swiss representatives, and the first-named section was noticeably strong, its commission including Mr. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Messrs. Ben Tillett, M. P., Short, Gee, and Birch-

ough. The war, of course, was the great subject upon which most of the discussions were to center. The opening proceedings were chiefly notable for the speech of Mr. Appleton, who spoke in the name of a million and a half British workmen. He denounced the attitude of the Anglo-German syndicalists, who were carried before imperialism and had forgotten all their undertakings and all their traditions. Next he criticized the Russian Bolsheviks. In his mind there was not a doubt upon the point that the second Russian revolution, that of Messrs. Trotsky and Lenin, was pure treason to Russian democracy and the proletariat of the allied nations. Germany, he said, bears the responsibility for the beginning and the continuance of the war. England is not an obstacle to peace. She is in the situation of a citizen who has been compelled to intervene to hinder a robber from seizing the goods of his neighbor. The democrats of the allied nations, who know that liberty is, must join all their efforts to wipe out, not Germany, but militarism, which has democratic Germany under its control. The democracies are obliged to continue their struggle until their security, present and future, is assured.

After this vigorous expression of views, the Belgian and Serbian representatives had their say, and a discussion was generated which tended to indicate that the conference was far from being a unanimous body on essential points. The question was raised as to whether it is not desirable that a general conference of the C. G. T. which would be a veritable congress and capable of arriving at effective decisions should not be shortly held, and it was finally decided that a referendum should be organized by the inter-federal committee among the syndicates upon the point as to whether this is quite practicable at the present time. Mr. Jouhaux, the general secretary of the C. G. T., declared that for his part he was against the holding of any such congress during the war. It is not a question of inclination, he said, with the C. G. T. but they consider that, living amidst extraordinary circumstances which had caused the disappearance of numerous syndicates, no congress that could be constituted at present would be properly representative of the working classes. Some industries had not been grievously affected by the war, and it had been possible to carry on the ordinary life of their unions; but on the other hand some other professions had suffered enormously through the struggle, and it did not seem that in such circumstances a representative congress could be arranged.

M. Jouhaux on another occasion said that a message had been received from Señor Vicente Barrio, secretary of the Spanish C. G. T., offering his excuses for not being able to attend the conference, and an order of the day expressing the solidarity of the French workers with the Spanish was adopted. Another question that came up for consideration was the situation of the unions in the invaded departments, and it was reported that that of the Pas-de-Calais was already at work again.

With such matters out of the way, the conference proceeded on the following day to great war questions of policy, and M. Jouhaux with a short address, switched attention directly on to the question of an international labor conference, stating the views held in the other allied countries, and charging the delegates to come to an understanding about their own war views very definitely with a view to the possibility of such a conference being held. Mr. Leclercq said they all wanted peace, but it must be obtained on such conditions that a war like this would be impossible in the future.

I, he said, am one of those who think that the German people should have their place in the Society of Nations, but it will be necessary for them to give guarantees on the matter that their present Government cannot give. M. Hougérie said that those who dream of peace could not merely on that account be taxed with "defaitism." The true "defaitistes," he declared, are those who go on with the war without any regard to events and situations, but consider only the working of the war machine, and by this means risk leading the country to exhaustion and defeat. He would like to see the allied governments, and particularly the French, state their war aims anew and clearly and if they were just, which was to say that they were not the same as those which had been revealed by the Rus-

sian revolution, and these just conditions were not accepted by Germany, then they would fight as desperately as need be to the end. But M. Mayoux, the delegate from Angoulême, announced himself a pacifist, and said that the majority section of the conference had taken upon themselves a heavy responsibility in regard to their attitude to the war, and for his part he would like a peace like that defined at Zimmerwald to be proposed to the Central Empires. Then, if that were not accepted, they would fight on.

On the following and concluding day, the chief discussion on the general basis to be secured was engaged in by the leaders. The minority party, who correspond to the minority in the Socialists, and who put themselves forward as regretting the wholehearted support of the war given by the majority, are led by M. Merheim, and made a long oration in which he severely criticized the attitude toward the war that had been given to the C. G. T. by the majority, led by the secretary, M. Jouhaux, at the same time disclaiming the idea that he coveted the secretary's post. Looking abroad, he denied that the Italian retreat had been due to the propaganda to Italian militant syndicalists, and that the attitude taken by himself and his friends had contributed to the discredit and fall of Mr. Kerensky. The conference showed signs of considerable nervousness when M. Merheim hinted that that fall was particularly due to the visit to the Russian front of a French minister who went to argue there, a visit which was followed by an unfortunate offensive.

In his answer M. Jouhaux complained of the calumnies launched against him, and said that the great question was whether they were going to divorce themselves from the nation or not, and that for his part he considered that the interests of the working classes were bound up with those of the nation. "In acting as you do," he said to the minority, "you do not stop the war and you do not labor for restitution to the people who have suffered so much by it. You are divorced from the nation. The way to shorten the war is to demand that the Government shall state its war aims. When it is clearly said, as we wish, that it requires that the independence and autonomy of nations shall be respected, that it seeks neither conquests nor annexations and that it is ready to accept the laws of a constitution of a society of nations, then we shall be strong, very strong, at the international conference which will be held to demand of the German proletariat their answer to these propositions. If we go to such a conference without anything in our pockets we shall merely go there to waste our time."

Meanwhile a committee composed of members of both the majority and minority sections had been put to work to draft the main resolution, and while they were getting it ready M. Bardy of Bordeaux put through a resolution regretting that the three days of the conference had been given up exclusively to questions of peace, when so many others on the program, especially economic questions, had hardly been ventilated.

The resolution upon which the conference finally voted and which was carried by 161 votes, to none against, and with only two minority abstentions, was as follows: "The Confederal conference, in view of the present state of the war and the disturbance caused by a press which is without conscience and favors reactionary enterprises, and in view of the faults of our diplomacy and the absence of all precision on the war aims pursued by our Government, entirely condemns a continuation of diplomatic secrecy, disapproves of engagements made without the knowledge of the nation, and demands that the latter may be made acquainted with the conditions on which a just and durable general peace, the only peace possible, may be concluded. The conference recalls the following formulas which were those of President Wilson and of the Russian revolution, which always were and always will remain those of the French working classes: no annexations, the right of peoples to control their own affairs, reconstitution in their independence and their territorial integrity of the countries at present occupied, reparation for the damages done, no war indemnity, no economic war following hostilities; liberty of the maritime waterways and the seas; the institution of compulsory arbitration to settle international differences, constitution of the society of nations. The conference interpreting the sentiments of the workers of this country gives a mandate to the C. G. T. to act with all its strength to obtain a precise and public statement of the conditions of peace from the French Government; it asks that the working classes of all the other countries engaged in the war shall demand of their respective governments the publication, with the same precision, of their conditions of peace; this general action, previously demanded by the Russian Government, and to which we subscribe, appearing, at the present time to be the only measure calculated entirely to avoid a separate peace. For these reasons and in order that these principles may triumph the conference affirms the right of the working classes of all countries and of France in particular to take part, at an early date, in an international conference and to establish it in case of need."

This resolution, which implies that the minority influence is marked, has called forth much comment in the newspapers. M. Capus in the Figaro says: "The order of the day voted at Clermont-Ferrand indicates a serious weakening of the national character in syndicalist circles. A patriotic appeal by M. Jouhaux has not been heard. The pacifist minority, without completely carrying the congress, seems to have imposed its dangerous proposals on it. We see here the trouble tracks of the Russian revolution on the way, perhaps, to sink in the most shameful of capitulations."

In his answer M. Jouhaux complained of the calumnies launched against him, and said that the great question was whether they were going to divorce themselves from the nation or not, and that for his part he considered that the interests of the working classes were bound up with those of the nation. "In acting as you do," he said to the minority, "you do not stop the war and you do not labor for restitution to the people who have suffered so much by it. You are divorced from the nation. The way to shorten the war is to demand that the Government shall state its war aims. When it is clearly said, as we wish, that it requires that the independence and autonomy of nations shall be respected, that it seeks neither conquests nor annexations and that it is ready to accept the laws of a constitution of a society of nations, then we shall be strong, very strong, at the international conference which will be held to demand of the German proletariat their answer to these propositions. If we go to such a conference without anything in our pockets we shall merely go there to waste our time."

The French Socialist Party will not be slow in recognizing the mistake it has committed, even from its own point of view in attaching itself to the Bolshevik formulas. We say 'even from its own point of view,' because the working classes, whether they wish it or not, must share the fate of the nation on the morrow after the war. A peace of the Russian kind would reduce it to slavery and would cause it to lose the position that it had struggled 20 years to gain."

HERBERT HOOVER'S
AUSTRALIAN DAYSUnited States Food Administra-
tor Once Had Charge of Im-
portant Concern at KalgoolieSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, N. S. W.—Australia has discovered Herbert Clarke Hoover, the United States Food Administrator. It remembers that Mr. Hoover began his career in Australia as far as high finance and big business are concerned. Men who worked with him in the Commonwealth many years ago recall with pleasure today the keen, reliant, youthful American who saw vast potentialities in the tallings dumps of Broken Hill. Among these friends is Mr. W. L. Baillieu, M. L. C., one of Australia's foremost mining and commercial leaders.

From different sources an interesting story has been gathered of Mr. Hoover's early days. His ability was noticed in 1898 by Mr. C. A. Moreing, of the firm of Bewick, Moreing & Co. Mr. Moreing brought Mr. Hoover to Australia and gave him the management of Hannan's Brown Hill at Kalgoolie, West Australia.

In 1901 he left Australia for China still under the direction of the same firm, obtained valuable mineral concessions and qualified for the partnership which the firm granted him in 1908. It was while paying a special visit to Australia as a partner in the firm of Bewick, Moreing & Co. that he became aware of the possibilities of the flotation process for making valuable the unused zinc tallings dumps at Broken Hill. He secured options over the great accumulations of zinciferous ore and tallings available. His firm in conjunction with other firms formed the Zinc Corporation, Ltd., which today is said to have an ore reserve of 1,700,000 tons.

A personal description of Mr. Hoover is given by Mr. W. L. Baillieu, who says:

"I first met Mr. Hoover about 12 years ago, and regarding him on a business standpoint, he was one of the most capable men I have ever encountered. His business and economical sense was of the highest order, and he always got right to the heart of the matter under consideration by the shortest route. Having heard his views, which were almost always convincing, one felt that the ground had been covered completely, and that there was little else to be said concerning it."

"The business under consideration having been concluded, it was Mr. Hoover's habit to call in his typist and dictate while walking restlessly up and down the room. Then he would have the typed script read over, and, turning to his business associates, would ask if there was anything to add to it. From that moment the business in hand, however important, was fixed and put behind him, and his mind became centered on the next problem to be dealt with."

"I often felt in talking with Mr. Hoover that it would have been a good thing for the business world if a gramophone with a receptive record could have been on hand to register some of the many excellent and original business axioms he so freely voiced. He was eminently logical, and his ability for lucid expression was complete."

"I cannot claim a personal friendship with Mr. Hoover for the reason only that he did not make intimate friendships. We were associated in business dealings essentially; otherwise he was a man apart. But one could not help feeling interested in the man; there was so much that was original in him. His outlook on life was so thoroughly sane, and his manner of going through it at times amusingly quaint."

"His hobby was motoring, and if anything went wrong he attended to it himself. In addition to being theoretical, he was also a practical engineer—practically in everything he had his strong point. Dressed in correct attire, he would 'get out and get under'; and reappear from beneath the chassis covered with grease and dust, with a spanner in his hand, and grinning with the pleasure of having conquered a difficulty. Just as likely as not he would not bother to remove from himself the traces of his honorable toil. Some called him morose, but he had a keen sense of humor, and when it bubbled up he got it off as soon as possible, and never let it interfere with the serious business of life."

"When calling on a man to do business, he would walk in with his hands deep in his pockets, regard the person with a direct and earnest look, put his questions, receive his answers, and walk out."

"In business he was cold, keen, alert, and I know of no one who understood better the basic fact that people can better themselves only by the production of labor properly and economically applied."

"I think it adds to the wonderful acumen and foresight displayed by President Wilson that he should have picked out from a hundred million people the man who is so eminently fitted successfully to carry out the great work with which he has been entrusted. His career is an exemplary one for boys to consider."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph, courtesy of the Melbourne Herald

Herbert Clarke Hoover as a young man

BRITISH MUSEUM
AND THE AIR BOARDSome of the Protests Which
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LONDON, England.—The announcement that the Government was about to take over the British Museum for use as offices for the Air Board, a proposal which was abandoned later on, was received with a chorus of vigorous and indignant protests from men of letters, students, lovers of art and others. The feeling was generally expressed that whatever other buildings the Government may be obliged to commandeer, the places where the art treasures of the nation are housed should not be touched. Sir Arthur Evans, president of the British Association, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, has stated that the trustees, including such men as Lord Morley and Lord Rosebery, who are all responsible for the collections, not as Government nominees, but under an Act of Parliament, were never consulted. A requisition came to them from the Air Board, but they were absolutely astounded at the nature of the proposal, and a strong protest was sent to the Government from a large meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Government considered the museum to be the most suitable building for the purpose and held that less general inconvenience would be caused by requisitioning it than would be the case if yet another of the large hotels was taken over, since sufficient accommodation must be left for the use of officers and others temporarily in London. The Office of Works issued the following statement in support of the proposed action:

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CENTRAL AUTHORITY
NATION'S WAR NEED

Steps Are Held Up by "Lack of Vision," Charges Senator Wadsworth, Who Sees Long and Hard Road to Victory

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Lack of vision," has stalled America's war engine, Senator Wadsworth charged in the Senate today, "and a greater breakdown than the one from which we are now suffering threatens unless some directing agency is created."

"I entertain the deep conviction that the end of this war is not in sight; that we shall travel a long, hard road before we reach the goal," he said. "I feel certain that the strain will grow more and more severe as the months go by."

"America's effort must constantly expand; we must send more and more troops abroad, must build more and more ships to carry them, must grow more and more food to feed them and to feed the Allies, and we must make use of an ever-increasing percentage of our mines, transportation facilities and manufacturing facilities."

"In short, I am convinced that we are only on the threshold of this tremendous undertaking. I am not satisfied that we have the kind of organization and machinery that can stand the strain."

Senator Wadsworth declared that "blindness" found this country "pathetic in its unpreparedness," at the opening of the war. Since then, he added, "this great American giant (the war machine) has been stumbling and groping, exerting his tremendous strength, without always knowing what he was doing or where he was going."

He deplored the shipping situation and declared the transportation facilities were hopelessly jammed and congested. "Conditions today," he said, "are glaring results of the lack of centralized directing authority."

Pointing out that the Government did practically nothing during the year preceding the entrance of the United States into the war to prepare for the inevitable, Senator Wadsworth declared "we were so blind as to permit one of our government rifle factories to operate much below its capacity all through the year 1916, and other factories to cease altogether making rifles during that period."

"The condition of the two factories is one example of our neglect," he declared. "In the broader field of industrial preparation, little if anything of an offensive nature was done."

"As we look back now we have learned, I hope, a great lesson—a lesson learned at the expense of many lives and millions of dollars. We have learned that our failure to see beyond the end of our noses has prolonged this ghastly war and postponed that day when mankind shall be released from its terrors and the future of this republic made absolutely sure."

Turning to the committee's investigation of the ordnance and quartermaster departments, Senator Wadsworth said that the testimony forced the conclusion that military men were not fitted to handle the vast industrial problem. This, he said, was complicated by the antiquated red tape system prevailing.

"We became impressed with the conviction that purchase, production and initial distribution of the vast amount of supplies must be an essentially industrial operation," he said, "and that military men, no matter how distinguished and capable in their profession are, with very rare exceptions, inexperienced in such matters, and therefore incapable of bringing about the best results in the shortest time."

"We found also that in addition to this fundamental handicap, these supply bureaus were handicapped, and very seriously, by a condition which springs from a routine operation, regulated and checked, down to the last crossing of the 't' and dotting of an 'i,' which condition is popularly ascribed to 'red tape.' In a word, we found the machinery slow and creaking, and in some important instances, the engine 'stalled.'"

"From the testimony of manufacturers who appeared before the committee we gathered that there was lack of comprehension of the manufacturers' problem on the part of official Washington; lack of coordination and inability to reach prompt decision; in fact, the system itself was faulty in the extreme."

Senator Wadsworth declared that able civilians who were called in to assist, who had watched the work of the war ministry for months, said the defects which members of the committee suspected, existed.

"Each of them has suggested one or more remedies; one and all their suggestions are in the same direction—proper centralization of authority, an authority established preferably by statute, whose decisions may be promptly reached and accepted as final," said Senator Wadsworth.

"This great American giant has been stumbling and groping, exerting his tremendous strength, without always knowing what he was doing, or where he was going."

"We have known some of the things we wanted to do and have tried to do them," he said. "We have forgotten some of the things equally important that we ought to have done and it has been nobody's business to think of them."

"Several groups of distinguished men, official and unofficial, have endeavored to plan things out in advance, but it has often been the case that the plans of one group did not coordinate with those of another group, and there was no place in Washington where the needs of the situation and the plans to meet them could be brought together and coordinated."

Asserting that it was humanly im-

possible for the President to examine all the intricate questions, the speaker declared there was serious need for additional governmental elements in the war machine. He declared that he would be content to have things go on as they are now going, if he was convinced that the war would end in a short time.

Senator Wadsworth called attention to the numerous parts of the war-making machinery as now constituted—the War Department, Navy Department, Aircraft Board, Shipping Board, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, Railroad Administration, War Trade Board and the Treasury Department, coupled with the federal reserve bank system.

"It must be apparent to every sensible man," he said, "that it is utterly impossible to get any team work out of this conglomeration of ambitious and scattered agencies, official and unofficial, unless we create some agency that shall guide and control them in all those matters in which team work is essential for the accomplishment of great results."

"Purchasing departments of these bureaus and departments have developed priority in shipments in thousands and thousands of instances. Railways had no means of planning for the tremendous war traffic. Shipments have been criss-crossed over the country on government blue tag orders without the slightest regard for convenience and even for necessity."

"The result has been a hopeless jam and congestion of our railway facilities. Our docks are overflowing with millions of tons of matériel. For instance, in some places locomotive boilers and great piles of shells have been dumped out upon the ground and lie rusting in the wintry weather. The blame rests with our failure to systematize the effort. We have manufactured and shipped millions of tons of goods to the seaboard, helter skelter, pell mell, with little or no thought of docks or ships to send them across the sea."

Senator Wadsworth traced the history of the Government's interference with the coal business to show that its efforts in that direction had been "disastrous." He said the whole coal trade was thrown into confusion when the Peabody-Lane price agreement of last June was repudiated by Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels.

"No operators could tell what the Government intended to do with him," he said. "Thousands of consumers of coal made up their mind after that that they were going to get coal cheaper and proposed buying their winter supply."

"But the condition of uncertainty existed for weeks, seriously affecting the production of coal. Finally the Government fixed the price of coal at \$2 a ton and many mines closed."

"By that time the autumn season had overtaken us. Thousands of individuals and business concerns had postponed putting in their winter supply of coal."

"Coal production decreased and when winter actually overtook us, the prices fixed by the Fuel Administration were made more liberal and desperate effort was made to mine and transport the coal to points where needed. And, of course, the effort failed."

"As the result of this lack of planning, which should have been done in July and August, we have great communities in the east and north starving for coal, and we have an order closing thousands of factories and throwing out of work millions of men and women, costing millions of dollars in wages and delayed products and crippling for the time being those very industries upon which we are to depend to win the war."

"I do not attempt to lay the blame on any one man or department. I insist that this painful situation has resulted from an utter lack of planning, a lack of wisdom."

"The plain fact is we have no agency in our government today charged with the duty of projecting its vision far into the future, anticipating the emergencies which may arise and laying the plans by which we can meet and overcome these emergencies."

"If we are wise, we will establish some such agency in our Government, whether it be called a war cabinet or some other name."

"If we do not do this, we are more than likely to have another breakdown, even more severe than the one from which we are suffering today. If we win this war we cannot afford to break down for an instant."

VALUE OF WHITING AS FOOD IS URGED

Massachusetts Uses Only Small Proportion of 12,000,000 Pounds Stored on Cape Cod

There are 12,000,000 pounds of whiting frozen annually on Cape Cod, in 14 plants, and less than 100,000 pounds of it is used in Massachusetts, say fish dealers. Officials of the United States Government, and food administrators of various states, are trying to educate the public to use more whiting and less expensive varieties of fish for sea food. Eight cents a pound for whiting is said by wholesale fish dealers to be a reasonable price.

J. C. Wheeler of the Booth Fisheries Company and Wana Ward of Whitman, Ward & Lee, with offices at the Boston Fish Pier, have taken up the idea and are supporting it enthusiastically. They went to Holyoke, Mass., today, to lecture before grocers of that place, on the value of sea food, particularly the less expensive varieties, like whiting. Charts of the fishing grounds, and literature concerning fish, were taken with them. Motion pictures showing swordfishing, secured after two years of effort, are shown at the lectures. The men recently went to Haverhill, Mass., for the same purposes.

WAR PROGRAM WILL
GET RIGHT OF WAY

United States Congress Prepares to Consider and Dispose of Important Pending Measures Now in Hands of Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The consideration of actual war legislation will be commenced this week in Congress. Practically the only legislation thus far passed during the present session bearing a direct relation to the war is the resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war between this country and Austria-Hungary.

The passage in the House of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, which had been passed by the Senate during the previous session, and the favorable action of the House on the suffrage amendment, were almost the only departures taken from the beaten path of routine legislation this session, with the exception of the Austria-Hungary war resolution.

The Webb Export Trade Bill passed the Senate at the opening of the present session, and in the House the Indian Appropriation Bill, the Post Office Appropriation Bill, the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, all routine measures, in addition to a number of calendar measures of minor importance, have been passed.

The Senate is about to consider the bills of the Military Committee, providing for the creation of a director of munitions and a supreme war council. The Railroad Bill, as revised by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was reported to the Senate on Monday, while the House Committee will present its report on a similar measure to the House later in the week.

With regard to the limitation on federal operation of the transportation systems after the war, the Senate bill contains an 18-months clause, and the time-limit amendment to the bill by the House Committee is two years. On this one point is threatened the chief stumbling block to early passage of the measure, although Administration leaders at both ends of the Capitol express confidence in the passage of the bill this month.

Director-General McAdoo has pressed upon both the Senate and House committees the need of prompt action on the measure, and the insistence for the measure's expedition through Congress by Mr. McAdoo, coupled with the President's known desire for early action, promises to curtail much of debate in both House and Senate.

Administration leaders will probably yield to those who desire a limit placed upon the time of Government operation, if an agreement can be reached whereby the rate-fixing power will be placed in the hands of the President while the carriers are under federal control.

An important Administration measure to be considered soon is the "War Finance Corporation" Bill, drafted by Secretary McAdoo and recommended for passage. It was introduced in the House and Senate on Monday, and was referred in the Senate to the Finance Committee and in the House to the Ways and Means Committee.

The House Sailors and Soldiers Civil Rights Bill was reported to the Senate on Monday, and will probably be brought up after the railroad legislation.

This measure has been renamed by the Senate Judiciary Committee the Civil "Relief" Bill, and proposes to suspend the foreclosure of mortgage and other debt processes against men in military service.

Pending in both branches are War Department bills to extend the draft law for registration of men as they reach 21, draft quotas being based on the number of men in Class I, instead of on state populations, and giving the President power to draft skilled industrial or agricultural experts for military service. These bills will be reported by House and Senate Military Committee soon, and will be pressed for prompt disposal.

The House will, on Wednesday, consider the Chamberlain alien draft resolution.

Congressional investigations of war operations are drawing to a close. The Senate Military Committee will probably end its investigation this week, as will the Navy Affairs Sub-Committee close its investigation of the Navy Department.

The \$7,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill is scheduled for completion this week by the House Military Committee, and will be brought up as soon as possible.

The House Agriculture Committee is now considering the amendment of the food act so as to extend the authority of the Food Administration, and a bill proposed by President Wilson for a broad extension of general price-fixing authority. Hearings will be commenced soon by the House Public Lands Committee on Public Oil and Coal Land Leasing bills, while a sub-committee is to work on water power development legislation.

These are the measures to be considered by Congress in the near future. Later in the session will come war appropriation measures, another revenue bill, and, of course, war legislation not contemplated at present will be taken up as the need arises and expedited as rapidly as is demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN MISSION APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An important mission has been created by the Dominion Government, which has as its head Mr. Lloyd Harris, a former Liberal

member of Parliament. The mission, which will be a war mission, will be stationed at Washington and will be associated with the British War Mission for several months to come.

According to the official statement, the Canadian mission will act "in closest conjunction with the British War Mission at Washington, as well as with the British embassy. It will act on behalf of the various departments of the Canadian Government in respect of negotiations relating to purely Canadian affairs, and will exercise general supervision and direction over all the officers of the Government of Canada stationed in the United States in respect of matters connected with or incidental to the prosecution of the war. In addition to Mr. Harris, several other prominent public men of Canada will be connected with the mission."

AFTER-WAR VIEW
BY SENATOR BORAH

World Will Be Changed, He Says, and Be Better After Scouring—Americans Asked to Adhere to American Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"National consciousness and devotion to one's own country constitute the only true basis of national strength and are the most prolific sources of national power," declared William E. Borah of Idaho last evening, in an address before the Far Western Travelers Association.

"If we are to play our part now and to play our part in the affairs of the world, in that crowded, stupendous future, it will be because we are first and foremost American through and through. I do not mean to say by this that we will not to the last item perform our full obligations to all those with whom we are associated in this war. But I do mean to say that the standard by which we shall measure our obligations to the welfare and honor of our own Government and the happiness of our own people. If we make a success of our own part in the war, if we bring our democracy up to the high test of efficiency, we shall serve the cause of democracy and of free government more effectively than by any other possible thing we can do."

"It is often said and as often misunderstood, that the world will be different after the war. I join my hopes with those who think so. Scourged and chastened, let us have faith that some of the sinister practices and discredited customs so long a burden to the human family will respond to higher and nobler aims. The great object, the great unending task of government after the war will not be different, the primal obligations of citizenship will not be different, the ancient virtues will not be different, and I trust above all that our Republic will not in its distinguishing and fundamental ideas be different. I believe that this Republic as it has stood for 150 years has, through the force of public opinion, shaken more thrones and released more people to higher hopes and a nobler destiny than all the crusading armies and benevolent policemen and league builders could accomplish in a thousand years. I believe it has marked a higher civilization, more complete justice, a fuller liberty to its own people and exerted a more beneficent and uplifting influence among other nations than any other form of government ever conceived by human beings. It is the most precious heritage ever entrusted to the keeping of a great people. Let us keep it, keep it amid storm and danger, keep it amid the passions and iconoclasms of war, keep it not out of pride but out of love, not out of conservatism but out of the devotion of a people conscious of the value of this boon bequeathed to us by an indomitable ancestry."

HOTEL AND CAR BREAD ORDERED REDUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hotels, restaurants and dining cars have been ordered by the Food Administration to run on reduced bread rations. Not more than two ounces of bread or rolls can be served as one portion, according to instructions issued today.

Only in the case of corn, oatmeal, or bran bread can the serving to any one person exceed this allowance. In these cases four ounces is permitted. These rations will be enforced through the Food Administration's baking regulations. No provision for requiring lower prices on the reduced portions is made by the Food Administration.

Mr. Storow expressed himself Monday as opposed to diverting any of the New Haven's coal for other than railroad purposes. It was the purpose of the School Committee to obtain some of the coal to run the Boston schools, provided there was some to spare. Mr. Storow spoke of the low stocks of the railroads and pointed to the necessity of keeping the roads amply supplied to insure their operation, as his chief reason for objecting to any interference.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Mellisa," a farcé written by Doris Halman and Alice Furley of the class

of 1915, Radcliffe College, will be repeated for the benefit of the 1918 Year Book sometime this month. The cast includes Mary Sandy '16, Louise Jenkinson '16, Esther Lannan '16, Priscilla Ring '16, Rosemary Hogan '16, Ruth Sanborn '16, Constance Tinsley '16, and Nora Lyons '16. Margaret Carver, president of the Hilar Club will be the coach. Extensive plans are being made for the masquerade Saturday evening. This will be an exclusive affair for Radcliffe girls.

EFFORTS TO START COAL TRAINS MADE

New England Fuel Administrator Hopes to Do Away With Obstacles at Gateways—Use of Soft Coal in Houses Urged

Efforts today were made by James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, to get some solid coal trains started for Boston and other New England communities direct from the mines, thus doing away with some of the obstacles encountered at the congested railroad gateways to this district. Although there is a large supply of coal at the gateway, the railroads have not been able to move a great deal of it to interior points.

Mr. Storow urged householders today to use bituminous coal instead of anthracite, pointing out the greater supply of soft coal. At his direction, the Fuel Administration issued a statement telling how to get the best results from soft coal.

Telegrams were sent by Mr. Storow to the chairman of every fuel committee in Massachusetts asking for the total amount of anthracite in all dealers' yards and the daily requirements, the same figures for bituminous coal, what plants if any have been compelled to close for lack of coal, and how many employees are consequently idle, what schools if any are closed, and what measures, if any, have been found necessary to control deliveries or coal consumption beyond the state-wide regulations.

Mr. Storow summoned the Boston fuel officials into a conference at the State House today. Among those attending were David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee; Maurice H. Klous, executive secretary of the committee, and James B. Noyes, chairman of the department having charge of the distribution of coal in lots of more than one ton.

The Boston Fuel Committee's figures today showed the hand in the dealers' yards 18,147 tons of anthracite, 6982 tons of screenings and 11,188 tons of bituminous, a decrease over yesterday of 1616 tons of anthracite, 426 tons of screenings and 4978 tons of bituminous coal.

Closing Order Changes

Variations May Be Made to Facilitate Elevated Service

Variations in the hours for opening and closing saloons, offices and other establishments were to be considered at a meeting of employers and employees at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, in order that the Elevated Railway might be able to accommodate, with some degree of satisfaction, the thousands of persons who go to and from their places of business each day. Under the present arrangement, these tollers are forced on the Elevated at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

A request to change the schedule, with a tentative substitute, was received by the Boston Fuel Committee on Monday and immediately forwarded to James J. Storow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, and promulgator of the closing order for Boston and the rest of Massachusetts. The proposition which may be carried out is that retail stores open at a certain hour, offices probably 15 minutes later and the saloons and others affected a few minutes later. There would also be varying closing hours. Theaters and moving-picture houses may be asked to close at varying hours to distribute the car riders.

To ascertain for the Boston School Committee the exact amount of coal held by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Holbrook, engineers representing the committee made a survey of the road's depository at its eastern terminal on Monday. An engineer representing the company assisted the surveyors. W. C. Belcher, civil engineer and an assessor of the town of Holbrook, who headed the party of three representing Judge Michael H. Sullivan, a member of the School Committee, roughly estimated the pile to contain between 100,000 and 200,000 tons.

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RESERVE OFFICERS PROMOTED

Thirty-two reserve officers were promoted to the rank of patrolmen in an announcement from Police Commissioner Stephen S. O'Meara, Monday night. Ten transfers were made, also.

EARLY REFERENDUM ON RAILWAYS ASKED

Strong sentiment for taking an early state-wide referendum on the question of public ownership of the street railways of Massachusetts developed at a public hearing held by the legislative committee on street railways today. Continued operation of the trolleys under private control was believed by several members of the House of Representatives to be no longer tolerable.

"Public ownership is at once the best solution for the public and for the stockholders," contended Representative Bunting of Methuen. Representative Martin of Boston would go further, and permit city and town ownership of the rails, telephone and telegraph systems and other public utilities.

No agency can fix the price for a public commodity unless it controls the process," insisted Mr. Martin, who contended that the price-fixing plan of the Washington Administration in the coal situation will break down unless the mines, labor, and processes of manufacture are taken over.

We can't help the trolleys under private ownership. If we grant them higher fares, the ink on such an agreement will not be dried before labor, powerful and well organized, will step in and demand and obtain added wages that will more than offset the higher fares. Increased rates will stimulate the jitneys, which I don't believe the Legislature intends to cripple.

"When any political division of this Commonwealth granted a street railway franchise, it transgressed an economic law. A franchise is a monopoly, which has developed a spirit of railway piracy. To mitigate this evil, we appointed the Public Service Commission, which simply stands as mediator between the greedy railway interests and the people. The whole system has broken down."

Representative Odlin of Lynn characterized the guaranteeing of dividends of the railways as the invention of the corporation attorneys. He asserted that the guaranteed dividend is the result of the enactment of anti-stock-watering laws, and really amounts to guaranteeing "mismanagement."

"When a business house gets in a rut," he added, "it has to start all over afresh, with new ideas and modern equipment. When railways get in a rut, due to mismanagement, the State backs them up and takes over the burdens of the stockholders."

He urged uniform and reasonable rates for both steam and electric roads, in the common interest, and believed that trolley transportation was not properly functioning until it left off its labor of building a few large cities in the midst of a desert, and began to develop the countryside.

Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, pleading for a state referendum on trolley ownership, declared:

"These roads come here and ask us to pull them out of the ditch. Just as sure as we do, they will fall into the ditch again. The people are thinking that the roads have exhausted one line of graft and that they have now simply started out to get it by new methods."

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activity in the United States, get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Fire on Feb. 4 in the Quebec stockyards and abattoirs destroyed several buildings.

Damage of \$8000 was caused by fire on Feb. 3 in a Pacific port shipyard where steel boats for the Government are being built.

DEPRECIATION FUND
ABSENCE CRITICIZED

Proposal for Massachusetts Trolley Systems Said to Amount to Nothing Less Than Capitalization of Depreciation

Massachusetts street railway financiers failed, in years past, to set aside funds to cover depreciation and obsolescence of property and equipment, so official inquiries have indicated, diverting such moneys to dividend payments, and this factor, consequently, is one of the big obstacles of the Legislature this year in helping the trolleys in their quest for remedial legislation.

The recess commission on street railways has accepted the trolley viewpoint, it is said, in agreeing to a "rehabilitation fund" to cover what may be termed historic depreciation; such fund, it is proposed, to be provided by issue of capital stock. Critics at the State House declare that, when the camouflage of words is removed, this proposition really amounts to nothing less than capitalizing depreciation, and permitting it to earn what is practically a guaranteed dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

Thus where a meat packing house in the United States has recently been found paying dividends on what virtually were millions of accumulated dividends, the Massachusetts trolleys seek legislation to enable them legally to pay dividends on a mere depreciation value. No one claims to know what the total depreciation value for the entire state aggregates, except that it probably is a big figure.

Since the state supervisory officials never required the trolley management to lay up funds against depreciation, sympathizers of the roads declare the public to be equally, if not largely, responsible. They contend that the public, in order to retain any street car service whatever, will have to stand the burden, rather than the stockholders, and possibly through higher fares. There are others, however, who hold that the public—particularly the straphanger—already has paid this price by putting up with resulting poor service.

The recess commission seeks to prevent a recurrence of this condition by the enactment of laws requiring the roads to establish depreciation and maintenance funds in the future. In its report the commission says:

"It is unfortunate that Massachusetts street railways have not set aside a sum sufficient for depreciation and obsolescence, not only for renewal and purchase of cars to replace worn out or obsolete cars and power house equipment, but also laying aside each year a fund adequate to meet the estimated depreciation. The commission has found that no street railway in the country has set aside a sum sufficient to allow for depreciation and obsolescence."

"Recent franchises, such as those in operation in Cleveland, Dallas and Kansas City, provide for a substantial sum to be set aside each year in order that replacements and renewals may be made from time to time, so that the property may be maintained in good physical condition and in order that new types of equipment may be introduced to supersede those that become antiquated or obsolete according to commonly accepted standards in the street railway business."

Representative Odlin of Lynn characterized the guaranteeing of dividends of the railways as the invention of the corporation attorneys. He asserted that the guaranteed dividend is the result of the enactment of anti-stock-watering laws, and really amounts to guaranteeing "mismanagement."

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BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZES

Judge Michael H. Sullivan Is Elected Chairman and Question of Use of Settlement Houses for Schools Discussed

Judge Michael H. Sullivan was elected chairman of the Boston School Committee for one year at the first meeting of the new school board held yesterday afternoon at school headquarters on Makon Street. For the first time in 12 years Joseph Lee had no place on the board. Michael H. Corcoran was returned after an absence of one year and Richard J. Lane took his seat for the first time. The remaining members of the board are Miss Curtis, Judge Sullivan and Henry Abrahams.

Mr. Corcoran assumed the chair and opened the proceedings, which were to officially declare him duly elected to the committee. In the vote for chairman the only opposing vote to Judge Sullivan came from Richard J. Lane, who voted for Mr. Corcoran.

In taking the chair Judge Sullivan said he had three things in mind for the School Committee that year, to do justice to the 120,000 children of Boston, to use all the light they could get in educating them properly and in appointing the right teachers for them.

Mr. Corcoran immediately called for the rules and regulations, and sincerely trusted that one of the first things the board would do would be to get them into shape. This was concurred in by Miss Curtis and Judge Sullivan, and upon motion of Mr. Lane the committee proceeded under the old rules.

A bill to grant leave of absence to Miss Isabel C. Bacon, director of salesmanship, and two of her teachers to attend an educational convention was opposed by Mr. Corcoran. Employees, from the superintendent down, were paid to stay on their jobs and not go around the country, he insisted. It was pointed out that leaves of absence were asked for such purposes very sparingly and only when they meant pronounced gain to education. He still opposed it and wished to be recorded as opposing it.

A communication from the director of the extended use of school buildings, submitting offers from the Roxbury Boys Club, Roxbury Neighborhood House, Ruggles Street Neighborhood House, Elizabeth Peabody House and various other clubs and settlements for the use of rooms that department during the period of closed school buildings brought out uncompromising opposition from Mr. Corcoran.

As a concession to Mr. Corcoran, who said he wished to attend every meeting of the school committee and might be obliged to miss some if held on any other day than Monday, the regular meeting time was changed from the second and fourth Thursdays to the first and third Mondays. Mr. Abrahams endeavoring to make the change in his own engagements although Mondays are especially busy days for him.

Opening of Schools

Normal Group Is to Resume Regular Sessions Wednesday

In the Normal School group which is to be opened for regular sessions tomorrow an important addition is made to the list of school buildings open for classes. This group includes the Normal, Girls' Latin and the Patrick A. Collins buildings, housing the English High annex pupils. The entire High School of Practical Arts will be taken care of in the Latin building afterwards. The three upper classes of the Girls' High School also will be cared for in the Normal group in the afternoon. All the lower classes of the Public Latin School met at that building this afternoon for assignments. They will be cared for at the Boston Trade School on Parker Street.

All junior pupils of the Roxbury High School are to assemble at the Roxbury High School building Wednesday at 1 o'clock for conference with the teachers, and to receive assignments for lessons.

The Howard Avenue School in the John Winthrop District, the Tuckerman in the Gaston District, the Quincy E. Dickerman in the Phillips Brooks, and the Cudworth on the Theodore Lyman districts, opened today. The George T. Angell School in the Sherwin District closed.

QUESTION OF POWER CONTROL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At a meeting of the executive of the Municipal Electric Association held in this city, there was a lengthy discussion of the question of the shortage of electric energy, especially in the Niagara power zone.

Sir Henry Drayton, Dominion Power Controller and chairman of the Dominion Railway Board, said that upon investigation of the situation he had found that the private corporations at Niagara Falls were not exporting as much power as they had a right to do under their agreements. Complaint had also been made that the Canadian companies at Niagara Falls were not operating all their generators, but this he found to be untrue, as all plants were operated to their full capacity at the present time. They did not wish to cut off the supply from the United States, but the Dominion Government had requested the American Government to appoint a patrol to see that the very best use was made of the power so exported. The curtailment of street lighting and other unnecessary forms of power consumption, he declared to be absolutely imperative, to insure a constant

supply for munition factories and other essential industries.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, stated that there was no shortage of power under ordinary conditions. He asserted that there would be no shortage whatever if the Canadian Power Company and the Electrical Development Company were operating at full capacity, and charged them with exporting power that should have been supplied to the Hydro. Present difficulties would be greatly minimized if private companies would operate their plants at full capacity and let the Hydro have their surplus energy. "They don't operate because they won't," he went on, and he believed their intention was to try and force the Hydro into a critical position.

The Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, said there was plenty of power available, but the weak point was that there was no one to see that it was equitably distributed.

A resolution favoring joint operation and control of all the power companies by the Dominion and Province was moved by Mayor Church and seconded by J. W. Lyon, president of the association. It reads as follows:

"Whereas the Dominion Government, sometime ago, appointed a Power Controller, with full power to deal with the surplus water of the Niagara River, and among other powers to see that there was an equitable and fair distribution between the various power companies; and whereas the Province of Ontario is vitally affected by reason of having guaranteed and advanced large sums of money for the construction of works for the distribution of electric energy, and that the Province for the municipalities should have a voice in the operation and control of these matters; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting, and in accordance with the British North America Act, the operation and control of such power companies should be under the joint regulation and control of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and that in addition to Sir Henry Drayton, as Power Controller and representative of the Dominion Government, we urge that the Provincial Government be given a Controller in the person of Sir Adam Beck, who will have an equal voice in matters affecting the operation, control, development and distribution of these power measures."

The cordiality of the greeting to the new Mayor was unmistakable from the start of the inaugural exercises Monday. James J. Storrow, president of the Boston City Council, announced that the purpose of the meeting was to inaugurate a Mayor of Boston. Councillors Collins and Attridge were named as a committee to escort the Mayor-elect, and the six former mayors who attended, and the officials to the platform. Previous to this the national anthem had been played by the band.

The Rt. Rev. Edward J. Moriarty, pastor of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church in Jamaica Plain, was introduced by Mr. Storrow as "the chaplain." It had been Mr. Peters' intention to have a Protestant clergyman act as one of the chaplains and he said, afterward, that a minister had been invited. Joseph T. Lyons, chief appraiser, had charge of the inauguration ceremonies. On Saturday and on Monday he asserted that it was his intention to have Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains at the inaugural ceremonies. On Monday morning he said he had not heard finally from the Protestant. Mr. Lyons let it be understood that he had heard from the Protestant clergyman and that he had been informed that the minister would probably be present at the exercises but that a final message would be forthcoming. None came and the Roman Catholic priest was introduced by President Storrow as "the chaplain."

A stern order from division headquarters calls attention of the men to the seriousness of assigning or hypothecating the pay of officers or men in the service, this practice consisting of drawing money from a bank or borrowing from a private individual, giving as security the voucher for pay before it is due. One officer has been placed under arrest for that offense, it is stated, and is facing a court-martial trial. Indications are that any cases found where this practice is being followed will be dealt with severely, as the order issued on the subject is very clear and leaves no room for misunderstanding. It has been asked that full publicity be given this matter as many firms are eager to give credit to officers, taking their pay checks as security.

By the new ruling, all recruits arriving here in the future will be sent directly to the depot brigade which will henceforth be known as the recruit brigade. After serving in this organization where they will have experience in equipping, uniforming, and qualifying new arrivals, they will be transferred to other organizations under directions received from the office of the adjutant-general in Washington. It is unlikely these recruits will go overseas when the division is sent across.

According to telegrams received at division headquarters, 6575 men remaining from the last 15 per cent quota for this division will start for Camp Devens from all parts of New England, beginning Feb. 15.

Germans Are Registering

Registration of German males of 14 years of age and over throughout Massachusetts has been commenced by police officials in towns and cities having a population of more than 5000 people, and by postmasters in the smaller places, according to the federal law which requires that between Feb. 1 and Feb. 9, inclusive, they shall appear and give information concerning themselves.

The work has been taken up with but little ceremony, one or two officers being assigned to the work of taking the names, while the department inspectors are securing finger-print impressions and photographs. According to officials, no evidence of hostility upon the part of any of the Germans has been shown and most of them have been able to read and write English.

Up to a late hour Monday night, about 500 Germans had registered in Greater Boston, with 10 in Brookline, in Somerville 25 registered, and in other sections there were a few who visited headquarters.

MAYOR PETERS ASKS COOPERATION

Boston Department Heads Received by New Executive Who Asks Them to Work With Him for Welfare of the City

At an informal conference with the department heads of the Boston city government today, Mayor Peters asked their cooperation in running the city's affairs during the next four years, and put into practice his declaration at the inaugural ceremonies Monday, that his administration would be one of cooperation and actual accomplishment. After greeting each department head personally, the Mayor said:

"I am very glad to meet all you men. We are engaged on a very serious task and I thought I would like to meet you all at once and personally, as we must all work together for the efficiency of the service and the benefit of the city as a whole. I shall need your help and shall be obliged to consult you often. You will be welcome here any time, no matter how busy I may be. We are all interested in the city's welfare and must work together."

"This is not a formal meeting. I just wanted to greet you and have you meet me as we begin together the new administration. When time permits I want to talk to each individually to discuss the details of the city's business. I expect you will all cooperate with me to your fullest ability. Remember I am always ready to go to your offices to discuss matters coming before you. I will be here when you come to me."

Later in the day the new Mayor met with J. Alfred Mitchell, chief auditor, and Rupert S. Carven, budget commissioner, to discuss the departmental budgets. It was brought out that the expenses of 1917 by some millions of dollars. John M. Casey, chief of the city clerk under former Mayors Curley and Fitzgerald, was reappointed by Mayor Peters, today. George A. Flynn, who was removed from the office of assistant corporation counsel two weeks ago by Mayor Curley, was appointed to that position today by the Mayor. This will mean a readjustment in the office.

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NEW PRIORITY RULES ISSUED

War Industries Board Puts Into Effect Far-Reaching Regulations to Expedite Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board has put into effect far-reaching priority regulations to expedite the production of war supplies.

These regulations apply to all individuals, firms, associations and corporations engaged in the production of copper, steel and in the manufacture of their products; chemicals, cotton duck and woolen cloth, and all other such raw materials and manufactured products as may be deemed necessary later.

Priority in the production of coal and coke or food and feeds is not administered by the priorities committee of the War Industries Board, but comes under the Fuel or Food Administration. The committee, however, will consider applications for priority assistance to procure tools, equipment or supplies for the production of these commodities.

Hereafter all work is divided into four general classes, instead of three, as heretofore.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF GAS PROPERTY

Revere Man Urges Bill on Ground That Gas Can Be Furnished at 50c a 1000 Feet

Gas can be furnished the homes of Massachusetts, for fuel and light, at a cost considerably lower than prevailing gas rates, according to G. A. Lancaster of Revere, who appeared before the legislative committee on Public Lighting today, and urged his bill for a commission to investigate the gas situation with a view to hav-

ing the Commonwealth acquire the properties of all gas companies in the State.

It was Mr. Lancaster's belief that gas can be furnished at not more than 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and that it would be as cheap for heating purposes as hard coal at \$5 per ton. This bill was reported favorably by last year's committee, but subsequently was adversely reported by the Ways and Means Committee and defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Lancaster's bill seeks the appointment of a commission of five members to ascertain the value of all public and private gas plants in the State, and to consider their acquisition by the State. This commission also would consider the question of consolidating, relocating and enlarging the gas plants, and report on the probable cost, under public ownership, of gas for heating, power and lighting.

Another problem entering into the proposition is state ownership of ocean transportation facilities for bringing coal to Massachusetts, as well as the purchase or leasing of bituminous coal fields, and the construction of gas pipe lines.

CONTROL TAKEN OF FUEL OIL INDUSTRY

President Wilson Issues Proclamation to This Effect, at Same Time Licensing All Manufacturers and Distributors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation putting under license the manufacture and distribution of all oils. This action has been anticipated for some time and it is considered the logical result of the situation.

No mention is made in the proclamation of other oils or oil products, including gasoline and kerosene, but it is believed that they, too, probably will be put under control soon.

Authority under the proclamation is to be vested in Mark L. Requa of California, recently named as chief of the Fuel Administration's oil division. Licenses must be obtained before Feb. 11 by all manufacturers and distributors whose gross sales of fuel, including gas oil, amount to more than 100,000 barrels a year.

A series of regulations drawn by the Fuel Administration establishes in the East a list of preferential consumers who must be supplied in the order they are given regardless of contracts outstanding.

Difficulties of transportation, it is declared, both in the President's proclamation and in a statement prepared by the Fuel Administration, make licensing necessary, that essential industries be supplied. Operation of the control will cut the supplies of the less essential industries where lack of transportation creates a shortage. The preferential list is set forth as follows:

Railroads and bunker fuel. Export deliveries or shipments for the army and navy. Export shipments for the navies and other war purposes of the Allies. Hospitals where oil is now being used for fuel. Public utilities and domestic consumers now using fuel oil, including gas oil. Shipyards engaged in government work.

Navy yards. Arsenals. Plants engaged in the manufacture, production and storage of food products.

Army and navy cantonments where oil is now being used for fuel. Industrial consumers engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other articles under government orders. All other classes.

In issuing the preferential list, the Fuel Administration at the same time exempted all users of oil from the operation of the Monday closing order, as it has been shown that most of the oil consumers already were exempted under previous proclamations. This exemption includes not only users of fuel oils, but also consumers of all petroleum and petroleum products.

BRITISH-CANADIAN MISSION

Maj. Donald Guthrie, who has been assigned to recruiting duty in Boston, will speak tonight at a rally in Lawrence, Mass., in the interests of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, others who have been detailed to speak being Capt. P. F. Daw of the Fourth Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, Lieut. Maurice Stehlin of the French Army and Sergt. Albert Spearling.

Major Guthrie has been in nearly all parts of the country seeking recruits, and he said today that he is proud of the showing British and Canadian subjects in Massachusetts have made. Already thousands of men have enlisted in either the American and British armies, and he is confident that those who have so far refrained from volunteering will do so within a short time. He served in the British Army in Belgium for two and one-half years, and has two sons who are in the service.

SAFEGUARDING OF FACTORIES IS URGED

Brig. Gen. Johnston Outlines Plan by Which Every Plant Would Be Carefully Examined at Least Once Daily

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, in a statement issued today, urges manufacturing plants, railway lines, and public service corporations to take the utmost precaution in safeguarding their properties, stating that such measures are absolutely necessary in the protection of life and business utilities. He lays down a plan whereby manufacturers can help themselves and also help their country, saying that the New England manufacturer can no longer count upon the fact that this is a law-abiding people.

Brigadier-General Johnston proposes that each factory select a superintendent of personnel and plant protection, whose duties include at least once each day a careful examination of the whole plant from cellar to attic, and especially those seldom-visited places where an intruder might lurk or an accumulation of inflammable material or waste might be thrown. This general inspection he characterizes as of the utmost importance and should be supplemented by the work of floor bosses and sub-bosses, who report to the plant protection officer at frequent intervals, and always at the beginning and end of the day and at noon.

A careful scrutiny should be made of the workers when entering in the morning and leaving at night, and particular attention should be paid to those leaving at odd hours.

He believes that all employees should be provided with signed identification cards or by other device, supplemented by signed cards alphabetically arranged, the loss of which would mean discharge. There should also be a tabulation enabling the employer to know who are really loyal citizens as distinguished from those who may possibly be sources of danger.

No help can be as effective in selecting the would-be mischief-maker as that of the loyal employee. To this end the personnel officer should enlist the services of the more intelligent and unquestionably loyal and especially those who have sons or other relations in the army. It should be made clear to every one that in guarding the factory in which he works he is doing a service to the general Government of as much importance, and even more effective than that rendered by sentries on guard.

"It may be objected that such an organization will add to the cost of production," he said, "but aside from any question of patriotic duty to keep the output of all war material at its highest pitch and to preserve every resource of the country for the use of ourselves and our allies it is clear that the expenditures outlined would probably be less than that which would follow an increase in fire insurance rates, which is more than likely to follow any further spread of the recent fire campaign. The continuation of the plan upon return to peace, it is pointed out, will convert an annual potential loss into a potential gain.

"Each citizen should aid his country by considering himself a guard for the detection of intrigue, deceit, and the stealthy evildoers working in the interests of the enemy. Each soldier detained unnecessarily as a guard in this country results in aiding and abetting the enemy in Europe."

MUNITIONS WORK SOUGHT BY WOMEN

Skilled Department of Public Employment Office Is Crowded With Applicants

Women who are anxious to work in munition factories have been crowding the women's skilled department of the state public employment office daily, according to the January report of Superintendent Dunderdale. "As these factories," says the report, "will not be ready for the transaction of business for two or three weeks, the best we can do is to register the applicants and notify them when required. There is a big government demand for stenographers, bookkeepers, filing clerks, etc., and applicants for positions will be given full particulars by applying at the women's skilled department. Outside of these the demand for help has been normal."

According to the records the month shows a decrease both in the number of persons called for by employers, and in the number of positions reported filled as compared with January, 1917. This is caused to a certain extent by the enforced shut down of various kinds of industries on two heatless Mondays of the month.

During the month the calls for machinists, steel and iron workers has dominated the men's skilled department for work in steel shipbuilding yards and ammunition plants, together with an urgent demand for motormen, conductors and brakemen for elevated and surface railway lines.

Little or no work is being done in the building line.

In the men's unskilled department a-bodily laborers have been in strong demand, with only a fair supply of men on hand. The demand for boys has been a trifle stronger but the supply has been far from satisfactory.

DATE OF SECOND DRAFT UNCERTAIN

United States War Department Officials Say Time of Call Depends Upon Ships Available for Transportation Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The date of calling out the second contingent of drafted men will hinge upon the availability of ships for transportation purposes, say officials of the War Department. The inquiry from which this statement follows came after Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced on Monday that the remaining 75,000 men coming under the first call will be sent to camp on Feb. 15. Secretary Baker, according to War Department officials, delayed calling out the balance of the men coming under the first call until sufficient stocks of clothing and other supplies had been accumulated at the camps to accommodate the increased number of men. The fact that the time of the second call is considered to be largely dependent upon the number of ships available is only another indication, in the opinion of high officials, of the important part to be played by ships in the winning of the war. While need of ships is emphasized more and more each day, and the lack of ships is made more noticeable by the accumulations of unshipped supplies at various Atlantic seaports, officials of the Shipping Board continue to make promises of a heavy tonnage by the end of 1918. In the opinion of many who have been closely following the Senate Commerce Committee's investigation, present accomplishment fails to make a showing in any wise commensurate with the money and time that have already been expended.

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OUTSIDE WORK IN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Superintendents Continue Conference Begun on Monday on Question of Defining the Activities to Be Allowed

Insistent even with themselves that the educational progress of the children of the New England states which they have in charge shall not be jeopardized by the pressure of any other activity, however important, state superintendents of education meeting in Boston today continued the discussion of the question begun yesterday. A formal statement of conclusions will be made either this evening or at the end of a few days when a committee shall have had time to get it in proper shape.

The discussion, said Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, is deeply earnest, but not heated, the superintendents being impressed with the gravity of their responsibility and the issues involved. The consensus of opinion held by the superintendents is that education is of deeper and more far-reaching significance at this time than it ever has been before, as it involves the reconstruction period of the social forces of the entire world. This being so, it is insisted that education is practically of co-equal importance to the prosecution of the war.

While conceding that participation by the children in some forms of cooperation and assistance rendered by organizations of citizens may be made ethically and practically beneficial to the children as well as to the causes, some superintendents take a position in opposition to any program that does not definitely and importantly contribute to the educational advancement of the pupil. They insist that nothing should be introduced into the school work for which the educational heads are not responsible, as the latter look to the educational goal while others are seeking ends that are different, however worthy they may be in themselves.

Because of the paramount importance of this one issue other subjects announced for discussion at this meeting are receiving but little attention, thought being centered on this one subject. The conference will come to a close this evening.

SCHOOL FOR ENSIGN QUARTERS

Headquarters of the school for ensigns at Harvard University will be at the Harvard Union, it is announced today. Their former rooms in Dana Hall were destroyed by fire Sunday, but no valuable papers were lost.

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Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

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Raccoon Coats

If you have any thought of securing a raccoon coat we urge you to do so now.

Not so many years ago raccoon coats were worn by comparatively few people who were exposed to extreme weather conditions, but are now quite fashionable and naturally so, as there is no other fur that possesses such wearing qualities.

Owing to the unprecedented demand the prices of the skins are advancing rapidly and from present indications next winter the prices will be much higher.

We advise immediate purchase at present prices

\$125, \$165, \$175, \$210

Sale of
Raccoon
Coats
at
\$125

New, smart, youthful model, length 40 inches, dark full furred skins, large collars, cuffs and pockets; belted all around. A limited supply at this price.

This coat will probably cost \$165 next winter.



Raccoon Coat \$125

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

Help Hoover save wheat—
Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways
You will enjoy it served in many ways
Rec'pes on the package—your grocer has it.
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GERMANY'S FOOD
SUPPLY SYSTEMMemorandum to War Feeding
Department Indicts Admin-
istration of Herr von WadowSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

The Vorwärts has published a confidential memorandum on the food supply addressed to the War Feeding Department by the burgo-master of Neukölln, an industrial suburb of Berlin. The document constitutes a detailed indictment of the administration of Herr von Wadow, who succeeded Herr von Batocki as Food Controller during the Michaelis régime as the result of intrigues on the part of the agrarians. The Vorwärts states that, despite its confidential character, it felt constrained to publish it on the ground that those who keep silence share responsibility with the guilty, and it adds that Herr von Wadow made every effort to prevent its publication, and even went so far as to threaten the author with disciplinary arrest for his outspoken criticism.

The memorandum opens with the remark that it is the increasing discontent among the population, especially workers engaged in war industries, that has prompted the author to draw attention to abuses in connection with the food supply, which, in his opinion, are the cause of "the dissatisfaction observed on all sides." The salient feature is the remarkable picture it presents of firms engaged on war work sparing no expense, and defying government regulations, in their effort to keep their employees well fed and contented; of official connivance at and furtherance of that effort; and of the position in which municipal bodies consequently find themselves in view of the necessity for trying to obtain similar privileges for the rest of the population. Thus the writer explains that in Neukölln there are some 1300 concerns engaged on war work, some 350 of which employ over 50 workpeople, and six over 1000, and that, following the example of the great armament firms, such as Krupp's, the A. E. G., Borsing, and so on, the larger concerns have procured, through their own buyers, foodstuffs which they sell to their workpeople in order to supplement the official rations. In order to do this they have, as a rule, exceeded the maximum prices fixed when making their purchases, and while some firms have resorted to their workpeople at the prevailing retail price, meeting the difference at their own expense, others have sold at cost price, thus again exceeding the maximum prices.

Meanwhile the smaller firms, not being in a position to make the large purchases requisite in the circumstances, nor possessing the same facilities for so doing as the larger firms, which the memorandum states, usually receive official assistance from the central purchasing department, applied to the municipality to secure equal privileges for their workpeople, and the military inspectors in their works supported their request. In view of this, and of the evident necessity for arranging for equality of distribution, the Neukölln municipality therefore found itself compelled actually to buy up foodstuffs in the open market in order to enable the small industrial concerns to distribute them, and as it had to buy in competition with the large firms, it, too, had to overstep the maximum prices. Most of the goods thus acquired were products from abroad, and in order that it might do justice to the smaller firms, and yet keep within legal bounds, it repeatedly applied for an import permit to enable it to purchase goods direct instead of through profiteers, but its request was always refused. For the moment, however, it succeeded in attaining its main object—that of allaying discontent by maintaining some equality of distribution—and, up to the beginning of October, conditions in working-class circles on the whole were satisfactory.

Since that time, however, the memorandum states, much discontent has been noticeable in that quarter, because the great industries, recognizing the increasing scarcity of provisions, have laid hands on all obtainable foodstuffs. A large number of town corporations have followed their example, and those corporations which have endeavored to keep within the regulations, in the main at least, are confronted, in consequence, with insoluble problems with regard to the food supply in the immediate future.

This state of affairs, the memorandum declares, has resulted from the fact that the economic system of the imperial department for the administration of the food supply has proved a complete failure, and it proceeds to illustrate its statement by summarizing the position with regard to various foodstuffs. In the case of grain and flour, for instance, it states, the administration is satisfactory, but for the fact that the distribution of seeds was left in private hands, thus affording profiteers an opportunity of offering large quantities of grain in the open market at double the prevailing prices. The same thing has occurred in the case of pulses, and the memorandum states that if one municipal body hesitates to pay the prices asked, another snaps up the goods. The trouble with the potato supply is that those stocks not commandeered for the towns are placed on the open market and sold at prices far in excess of the maximum figure. Rhineland industrial towns, for instance, have paid premiums of 550 marks and more, have supplied purveyors with coal, and arranged to pay them extra for storing potatoes through the winter, in order to secure the bulk of the supplies available. They have succeeded so well that they are now able to allow their population a ration larger than that fixed for the rest of the Empire.

The authorities have now advised communities to arrange, by contract, for a progressive supply of potatoes from purveyors, but the memorandum points out that, unless they can outbid their fellow buyers, they are likely to find themselves with a contract, but with no potatoes, and asks how, in these circumstances it will be possible to sell again at the reduced retail prices fixed without the assistance of large municipal grants.

As for vegetables and fruit, large industrial concerns and so on have been given the same right as municipalities to conclude contracts for deliveries, and the result has been that the latter have found themselves hopelessly outbid by the former, who, thanks to their enormous war profits, did not care what prices they paid, and were nearly always able, in addition, to offer the purveyors large quantities of ammoniac in return. At the same time there was, of course, fierce competition among the municipalities themselves. One Greater Berlin community, for instance, having 900 cwt. of ammoniac at its disposal, was able to conclude contracts with purveyors which enabled it to distribute vegetables by the half hundredweight for winter storage, with the result that neighboring communities, Neukölln among them, were compelled to make desperate efforts to secure similar supplies in order to obviate discontent, and were forced, in the process, to disregard regulations as to maximum prices, and so on, even more than during the first wild struggle for contracts. Moreover, to add to the confusion, vegetables were permitted to be offered on the open market in September, and were bought up at such high prices as to lead growers to disregard their contracts in order to take advantage of the opportunity offered. Hence, Neukölln, for instance, actually received only some 5-10,000 cwt. of autumn vegetables, in place of the 200,000 cwt. contracted for, and found itself compelled to buy in the open market, in competition with industrial firms and other large consumers, particularly cattle dealers, who, in view of the great scarcity of fodder, were willing to give almost any price to secure vegetables for their herds.

The memorandum adds that not even did official departments prove ready to deliver vegetables and fruit at the fixed prices, but made charges for packing, general costs, and so on, which resulted in many cases in forcing up the price more than 50 per cent above the maximum. These departments, the document states, are, moreover, still selling to their employees at prices far in excess of those fixed. With regard to cheese, it continues, no one, at present, keeps to the fixed prices, and the Neukölln municipality has had to accept offers at least 100 per cent above the maximum price. The sale of pork, beef, and geese is in the hands of cattle trade associations which are ordered to sell at fixed prices, but the memorandum states that practically nothing, or very little, can be obtained from them at these rates, whereas if contracts are made through an intermediary at much higher prices, huge quantities are found to be forthcoming from these same associations. Meanwhile the experience of Neukölln with regard to butter, fats, sausages, and so on, has been that, in order to keep pace with the dissatisfaction aroused by comparisons drawn between its own food distribution and that of munitions industries and other towns, it was compelled to arrange with profiteers for supplies from abroad, and to keep to this arrangement, despite all the objections raised against it at council meetings, until the competition of the armament firms drove it completely out of the market in this direction also.

With regard to fodder, the memorandum states that the distribution of oats is satisfactory on the whole, although there must be considerable flaws in the organization as profiteers are dealing in oats at 160 and 140 marks per cwt., when the maximum price is 20 marks. The position with regard to hay and straw is quite desperate, however. Most of the quantities available are requisitioned for the army, and the scramble for the rest is such that observance of maximum prices is quite out of the question, and even where these are disregarded it is difficult for communal bodies to obtain supplies, as private buyers invariably outbid them. One firm in Berlin, for instance, is known to have paid 19 marks per cwt. for hay, and there is no possibility of checking such transactions unless the whole available stock is commandeered.

The conditions revealed, the memorandum concludes, prevail more or less, in every town and in every industrial district. The competition between the industrial concerns and the municipalities is ruthlessly exploited by profiteers, and none of those concerned dare show up the illegal methods employed because all are implicated. The only remedy, the author insists, is the abolition of the mixed system of free trade and government control, and the commandeering of all foodstuffs at their place of production. This, in turn, must be followed by absolute equality of distribution, for only if this complete equality is established will hardships be borne without discontent.

TAX EXEMPTION IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control, in trying to find new sources of revenue for the city, has taken its first step to remedy the unfair system of taxation now in force, and there is a probability that many properties in Toronto hitherto free from taxation will henceforth contribute their share to the city's taxes. The assessment department has been instructed to prepare a detailed report showing what properties other than those owned by the Dominion or Provincial governments, are free from taxation and giving the reasons for such exemption.

FRENCH ACADEMY'S
RECENT ELECTIONWhat Some of His Fellow "Im-
mortals" Thought of Marshal
Joffre's ElectionBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The activities of the Académie Française, and the very lively interest in its doings which it awakens in the public, and again the obvious importance of much of its current war-time procedure, are really one of the wonders of the war, showing how finely is the intellectual spirit of France maintained, as it was determined it should be, whatever sufferings the war might entail. This always is the dominant note in regard to the Académie Française, and to the other académies also. Recently M. Anatole France, feeling no doubt that time and war made a certain difference in things, overcame an old resentment and resumed his seat. Then came the more interesting news, that Marshal Joffre was to become one of the immortals.

It was noticed on the occasion of the reception of M. Alfred Capus a few months ago, that Marshal Joffre was one of the brilliant company, and at once the gossip began to talk, for it is not a common thing for the military element to be associated with these gatherings. All the gossip was presently justified, for it became known for certain that the Marshal's name was to be put forward as a candidate for a vacant place among the 40. The peculiarity and interest of the circumstances may not be appreciated. It was once said that there were so many marshals that they could not all be elected academicians; but the time has come when any such objection against electing a soldier of such supreme distinction has disappeared, since now there is only one Marshal of France. He has the distinction of being the one who breaks the proscriptions against the marshals exercised by the Academy of old, as he is the first marshal of the third republic and even the first republican marshal since, hitherto, only the monarchial régimes have conferred this dignity. As to the fears expressed in some quarters at the Académie gatherings, that an anxious situation will be provoked, if really there should be many more marshals, and after the precedent set, they should be admitted to the Academy, it is answered that it will not matter, that it is right that the Academy should crown the victorious generals who save the country, that it is proper, also, that it should take close note of passing events, and that it is not to be expected that the composition of the Academy should be of the same complexion at the end of a long war as at the end of a long peace.

Marshal Joffre was, of course, elected unanimously, but before this took place various members of this distinguished body were asked to state their views on the subject. M. Etienne Lamy, M. Pierre Loti, and M. Marcel Prevost begged to be excused from any statement, on the ground that they were already officers in the army, and that, therefore, being subordinates of the Marshal, they were forbidden from expressing an opinion concerning any matter in which their superior was concerned. M. Jean Richepin would also say nothing, because he is the present Chancellor, and M. Duchesne, M. le Comte d'Haussonville, and M. René Doumic murmured that it was contrary to the usage of the Academy to discuss the candidatures beforehand, the elections, according to rule, being prepared in silence and public discussions upon them being discouraged. But M. Denys Cochin, M. Edmond Rostand, M. Alfred Capus, M. Frédéric Masson, and M. Henri de Regnier, despite all the rules and regulations, refused to impose any such silence upon themselves and pronounced themselves decidedly in favor of the election of the Marshal. "I consider," said M. Denys Cochin, "that the Academy is not merely a society of people of letters, and that the corporation will remain faithful to its traditions in admitting to its bosom this or those persons who may have led our troops to victory." The tradition here spoken of, undoubtedly exists. Before the time of Richelieu it was purely a society of literary people or distinguished patrons of letters, but later its functions were interpreted in a broader sense. M. Frédéric Masson opportunely recalls that Renan, in a letter to Ferdinand de Lesseps, once said that there should be a chair and an enthusiastic reception for the general who one day might lead them to victory. So here was an intention declared and a precedent proposed. But the most exclusive people of the literary circle agree that the exception must now be made, hoping that when the glorious epoch through which France is passing is finally closed, literature will resume its full rights, even at the Academy.

In regard to another matter the Académie Française has just now claimed much public attention, namely, in the award of its "Prix de Vertu." These prizes, emanating from different foundations attached to the Academy, are some 57 in number, the values ranging from 4000 francs downward, and they are given not only to men and women, but to societies for what may be most simply described as doing good. Obviously opportunities are exceptionally numerous and valuable at the present time, and the Prix Broquette-Gonin of 4000 francs, for instance, goes to those who have succored the blind soldiers in Paris—"L'Oeuvre du foyer du soldat aveugle à Paris." At the annual public meeting at the Palais Mazarin at which these awards were made, M. Emile Boutroux presiding, the permanent secretary, M. Etienne Lamy, according to custom, read the report on the literary competitions of the past year, and mentioning that these were now given up to the soldiers, declared to these soldiers that France,

protected by them, was increasing in her riches, generous in their abundance and useful to the world.

M. Boutroux then delivered a remarkable address which gained the keenest attention from a most distinguished audience. He spoke of these prizes of virtue and their significance. "The name," he said, "appears simple to us and we do not see how it can provoke any reflection. But very near to us, on the other side of the Rhine, what we, the French, designate by the name of virtue—disinterestedness, kindness, generosity, the moral value of the individual—is treated as the most miserable trifle, with which a man of high culture, that is to say of German culture, would not condescend to concern himself. 'Individual virtue,' said Treitschke, 'is good for the monastery.' What does the private morality of their servants or their beasts of burden matter to the slavemasters? The German worthy of the name only knows one virtue—the Germanization of the intelligence and the will. In his eyes men, like the other beings of nature, are nothing else than reserves of potential energy, which it is the business of the German state to develop to its profit in actual energy. They only acquire value when they become passive wheels in the German machine. It is the business of their women and children, of the weak and of those of primitive intelligence, to notice and appreciate kindness, pity, good faith, delicacy, goodness of heart and purity of manners."

Concluding his address, M. Boutroux said: "No, these are not the belated representatives of an affected past, but devoted heroes of French virtue, before whom in respectful admiration you bow. They are the past and the future. They are moral grandeur and supreme force. They are poetry and reality. If France should one day perish, it would not be because she had cherished her natural virtues, but because she would have ceased to have confidence in them. It rests with her to remain herself, and so to live on great and strong. But will and an unforgiving energy are necessary for that. Nothing great in the world is either created or preserved except by faith, effort and sacrifice."

LABOR MINISTER'S
NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the course of a New Year message to labor, Mr. George N. Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, declares if the war is lost by the Allies the cause of democracy will be eclipsed for generations to come. The message continues:

"Might I ask labor throughout the country to be steady for the final phases of the war? I ask it not to be confounded by lying statements. It was said that there had been meetings of financiers abroad, while the Government were refusing to allow labor to confer with enemy subject workers. The statement was absolutely false. Nevertheless, it did duty at hundreds of labor meetings, and was repeated ad nauseam through the labor press throughout the country. Another statement which has done duty in the same way is that we had refused to discuss war aims with our allies, and that we had particularly refused to discuss them with the Revolutionary Government of Russia. This statement was also false. Other statements have also done duty, notably that of the doormat incident, which could easily be explained. I ask my labor friends to rise above these petty things and to regard the war as a great world struggle for democracy. We must win the war and thereby win a better world for those who follow us; but it can only be with the help of labor. Let labor be steady. The weak link in our chain at present is Russia. At present she is naked to her enemies, and has been made to appear faithless to her friends. Germany, under specious pleas, is likely to occupy permanently part of her territory, and that to my mind is a menace to the future peace of the world. We may have Riga and the Baltic provinces, instead of Alsace and Lorraine, as disturbing elements in future affairs. I hope, however, that Russia may be able yet to stand up against those unscrupulous people, in whose hands she is at present but as clay in the hands of the potter. At all events, our path is clear; we have to see to the restoration and reparation of Belgium and the small countries. We have to get security against future war, by a League of Nations which will have to exercise economic or material forces against any future aggressor. That is the great task for 1918."

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LUMBER CAMPS
ARE UNDER GUARDPrompt Measures Taken to Over-
come German and I. W. W.
Efforts to Foment TroublesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—German and I. W. W. agitators are endeavoring to stir up labor troubles in the large lumber camps in this district, some of which are engaged upon heavy timber contracts for the Government in connection with its shipbuilding plans. On the strength of the reports being received, detachments of the fourth Minnesota regiment and deputy sheriffs have been detailed to keep tabs upon trouble makers, and to take such steps as may be deemed necessary in the emergency.

A detachment of soldiers has been placed on guard at the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company's large mill at Virginia, Minn. A force of 100 soldiers has also been detailed to patrol the lumber camps in the vicinity of Eveleth, Minn. The presence of soldiers in the woods is expected to prevent I. W. W. agitators from overrunning the camps in the north country, and though the timing of early regulations, it is hoped to ward off the threatened strike.

An interesting development in the situation was the arrest of H. Lebelier, a German, who was working as a cook in a camp of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company. He was taken into custody on the technical charge of being a deserter. He is alleged to have registered under the Military Draft Law in Connecticut, and then to have disappeared before taking his physical examination. Notices sent out by the Adjutant-General in Connecticut led to his apprehension in this State, and his case has been turned over to the Department of Justice. The man speaks English, and the fact that he was working among the lumberjacks in a disaffected district has furnished ground for strong suspicion that he went there as a trouble maker.

AUTHOR OF J'ACCUSE
ON SECRET DOCUMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Commenting in the Freie Zeitung on the publication of the secret documents by the Bolshevik Government, the author of "J'Accuse" argues that it only needs the application of a little logic to refute the German contention that it is now clear that it is the Entente and not the Central Powers who are really the aggressors.

Incidentally, the anonymous writer points out that the documents so far published are directed exclusively against the Entente, the Radical-Socialist opponents of all imperialist-capitalist governments having preferred to restrict themselves to the publication of such evidence as might militate against Russia's former allies—comprehensively enough, as they were about to shake hands with the Emperor Wilhelm over the conference table. He then goes on to inquire whether the documents given to the world prove what they are alleged to prove. Whether they throw a fresh light on the responsibility for the war, or are connected with that supreme question in any way, "It would be foolish," he admits, "to deny that they show that the Entente powers, especially Russia, France and Italy, have negotiated with one another during the war, be it noted—concerning certain territorial acquisitions in the event of victory. But what," he asks, "does that prove, except that the enemy was not disposed to leave the privilege of territorial extension to Germany and Austria-Hungary, alone, on the conclusion of peace, and that he also wished to satisfy certain territorial ambitions, should victory be his?"

"This circumstance, however, has nothing whatever to do with the origin of the war, with the responsibility for its outbreak. The matter would be different if documents dating from before the war had been produced to show that Germany's enemies had long planned a war to secure what they subsequently guaranteed to one another during the actual progress of hostilities. Even in that case, however, the Entente would not have stood revealed as responsible

for the war, for there is a vast difference between making plans and executing them. The history of the 12 critical days that preceded the European conflagration would still be decisive for the determination of the question as to who was responsible for kindling the blaze.

The published documents, therefore, relating, as they all do, to the actual period of hostilities—cast no slur whatever upon the Entente in connection with the responsibility for the war, the writer contends, and he goes on to ask why the modest post-war arrangements of the Entente Powers—many of which, also have long since been abandoned—should be adduced as branding them, rather than the Central Powers, as the aggressors, who have already made such vast territorial acquisitions, and are planning to make more. Moreover, he argues, the right to make such conquests is not equal on both sides; it should be judged according to the rôle played by one party and the other in connection with the outbreak of war. For the aggressor to insist that he must obtain "security" for the future is absurd; for the defender to want to secure himself against any further attack is logical and proper, although opinions may differ as to the suitability of the means he proposes to adopt.

"There are examples enough in history," writes the author of "J'Accuse," "to show how often the war aims of belligerents change during a war, according to time and circumstance, from the military, political, or economic point of view. The aggressive conqueror may become a defender, who is glad enough to return home with the status quo ante. The victorious defender may become a conqueror, who in the pride of success aspires to extension of power and territory at the expense of his opponent that have nothing to do with protection against future attacks. The responsibility for the origin of the war is not affected, however, by all these changes. Hence for the side convicted as the aggressor schemes of conquest are doubly incriminating, while for the side proved to be the defender they can, at the most, be incriminating only so far as the party in question can be reproached with having exceeded the bounds of just and necessary defense by demands that are ill-chosen or too far-reaching. This latter reproach is endurable—as endurable as the verdict of a judge who rejects the demand for compensation made by the prosecution in the case of a theft. Therein lies no moral condemnation of the prosecution, but merely a restriction of justice within the requisite limits. The thief, on the other hand, is, and remains, morally condemned, and he has placed himself beyond the pale of the law, and must be judged by an entirely different standard from that applied to his victim."

"The conquests of the aggressor and the conquests of the defender differ from one another as do the highway robber and the peaceful pilgrim. The robber remains a robber, even though he be unable to pocket his booty. The pilgrim does not become a robber, even though he wrest from the attacker his dangerous weapon and renders him harmless for the future."

SCHOOL OFFICIALS CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. William H. Maxwell, who has been city superintendent of schools since 1898, will quit that position on Feb. 11. He has been appointed city superintendent emeritus of schools, at the same salary he now receives, \$10,000 a year, to take effect Feb. 11.

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KANSAS POLITICAL
BOOMS BUDDINGRepublican Campaign Already
Launched—Many Aspirants
for Principal State OfficesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas politics is beginning to boom again after a rest of practically a year. The Republicans opened their campaign on Kansas Day, Jan. 29, and the Democrats are getting in shape for starting their activities.

The significant feature of the Republican activities at the present time is the number of candidates. There are now five candidates for Governor on the Republican ticket, four candidates for United States Senator, three for Attorney-General, and two or more for every other office in the State, and many candidates for all the congressional places which are now held by Democrats. There will be no opposition to Republican first-term state officers or Republican congressmen in the first district.

Governor Capper, who will soon complete his second term as Governor, is the most active candidate for the United States Senate. But he has two opponents from his own faction of the Republican Party. J. L. Bristow, former Senator, and W. R. Stubbs, former Governor, have heretofore been aligned with Mr. Capper in handling the Progressive wing of the Republican Party. Charles F. Scott of Iola, staunch stalwart machine Republican, represents that faction alone in the primary. The candidacies of the three Progressives may divide the vote on senator so that it is possible Mr. Scott would be nominated or at least make the race exceptionally close.

Henry Allen of Wichita, now inspector-general for the Red Cross in France, is the leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He will be in France most of the time until the primary. His friends are thoroughly organized to make the campaign for him.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An interesting case came before the police commissioners recently, when the proprietor of a downtown restaurant appeared to answer a charge of having refused to serve a returned soldier because of his color. In consequence, the board made a regulation that no restaurant would be permitted to draw a color line, but that all must be served regardless of their being white or black.

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PROHIBITION POLICY FINDS APPROVAL

Ottawa Meeting Indorses Measures of Canadian Government—Mr. Rowell Thinks They Will Be Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a public meeting held here last night, a lengthy and eloquent motion was passed expressing the thanks of the citizens and their hearty approval and appreciation of the order-in-council, passed by the Government on the subject of prohibition, which action on the part of the Government would help Canada to consecrate to the utmost her men, money and resources to the winning of the war.

The resolution having been moved and seconded, it was conveyed to Sir Robert Borden through the medium of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, who was present at the meeting, and he was given a very enthusiastic reception on rising to reply on behalf of the Government. After declaring that the resolution evidenced the popular approval of the prohibition policy, which would be shortly carried into effect, the legislation passed by the Federal Government was, he said, in a great measure complementary of that passed by the various provincial governments. Prohibition was in force in every Province except that of Quebec, and in that Province nearly all the parishes had local option, while the recent victory for the prohibition Mayor in the city of Hull showed what was the feeling in Quebec. There was practical unanimity in all the provinces on the liquor question.

The Government had been asked in several quarters, including some big interests, to modify its policy, and on the other hand it had received requests to adhere to the lines it had laid down.

At this point, the greatest enthusiasm was aroused by Mr. Rowell making the statement that he was authorized by the Prime Minister to say that, after hearing all that had been presented to him against the order-in-council, the Government did not see any reason for modifying, in any way, the policy already announced by the Government.

The Government had taken the action they had, under the War Measures Act, which had been designed for the purpose of helping Canada to do her full share in the great war which was being waged, by helping her to conserve her resources, to encourage thrift and to increase their efficiency.

Two years ago, Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Great Britain was fighting three foes, namely, Germany, Austria and drink, adding that drink was the greatest enemy they had. England had not yet defeated any of these enemies, but Canada had defeated the greatest of these, namely, drink, and in this she had given a lead to the English-speaking democracies of the world.

The president of the Privy Council went on to explain that the order-in-council were for the duration of the war and for one year after. The future must take care of itself, but personally he believed that the practical benefits of the prohibition order-in-council would be found by the people to be so great that they would have to continue the legislation, and when they went to the people on the legislation there was no doubt what they would have to say about it, and it should not be forgotten that by that time women would have a vote on the matter.

Mr. Rowell expressed the opinion that they were about to approach the critical stage of the war. There had been several periods when this statement had been made, but he believed that the next six months would prove more critical than any other similar period already experienced.

He referred to the defection of Russia, which action he considered, while deploring, they should not too hastily judge, and to the driving back and weakening of the whole Italian front, all of which had enabled the Germans to move hundreds of thousands of troops to the western front, and might cause the Allies difficulties, as during that time the Americans would not be able to give very effective assistance. It was therefore necessary that Canada should make every effort to assist in the great struggle facing them. Democracy was about to meet autocracy in one last grand test, which would end in the defeat of autocracy and in the final victory of the democracies of Great Britain, France and the United States. Canada must throw her whole energies into the struggle, and, true to her best traditions, play her part valiantly until victory crowned her efforts.

CANADIAN PUBLISHERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian publishers have uttered a protest against the increased price of news print paper from \$2.50 to \$2.85 per hundred pounds, as recommended by Commissioner R. A. Pringle, K. C., who has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the news print and book paper situation. A deputation waited upon members of the Cabinet and referring to Mr. Pringle, one of the objecting publishers said that while he was "an able and amiable lawyer," he did not think his training had been of such a nature as to fit him to conduct such an inquiry. The same gentleman charged that it had been found in the United States that the manufacturers of news print were a combine, and that many of them had been fined \$2500 in consequence. Speaking for the western publishers, he said that what they wanted was a square deal. He considered a comprehensive inquiry

should be held by an expert. Generally speaking the deputation urged that there should be no increase of the present price of paper until the inquiry was complete, the commissioner's report only being an interim one. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Hon. A. K. MacLean, on behalf of the Government, gave a promise of consideration of the publishers' request that the price should not be raised until the investigation was concluded.

LARGER USE OF EULACHON ADVISED

Bureau of Fisheries Recommends the Columbia River Smelt as a Good Sea Food

Columbia River smelt, recommended by the United States Bureau of Fisheries as one of the less expensive varieties of good sea food, and its more frequent use by the general public advocated, are sold in Boston in small quantities.

Boston dealers are taking steps to bring this food into more general use. One firm has arranged to have 20,000 pounds ready for distribution to the trade this week, at a wholesale price to dealers of 10 cents a pound in 30-pound box lots, or 11 to 12 cents a pound for smaller lots.

H. F. Moore, deputy commissioner of fisheries at Washington, D. C., advises the fish trade to list these smelt as "eulachon" instead of western smelt, as that is the real name. The fish are described as being superior to the ordinary smelt. The name eulachon is Pacific Coast Indian and is pronounced "u-la-kon." It is referred to as "oilcan" in Alaska, according to Boston fish interests.

Eulachon are found from Oregon, north to Alaska, a slender fish running as large as a foot long, and are related to the smelt and more remotely to the salmon, according to local fish authorities.

The fish are placed on the Pacific Coast market in a variety of ways, fresh, frozen, salted, kippered and hard smoked and canned. It is mostly the frozen variety that is used in Boston, the industry being a small factor of the fish trade here up to the present. Current quotations of wholesale dealers on smelts show a range as high as 35 cents a pound. Prices on native extra large smelts run from 30 to 35 cents a pound, while frozen medium 20 to 22 cents, frozen extra large 25 to 28 cents and frozen No. 1, 20 to 21 cents.

USE OF LIBRARIES FOR CHILDREN URGED

Communications to the Mayor, the Fuel Administrator, the library trustees and the School Committee asking them to consider the importance of keeping the libraries open for the use of the children in districts where many of the schools are closed have been ordered by the new executive committee of the School Voters League. The league will also send a subcommittee to the Fuel Administrator to make inquiries concerning the coal situation as it affects the schools. Attention of the School Committee has been called to the serious effect of the enforced closing of schools in those approaching the close of their school life and asking that in opening buildings the upper classes be cared for first.

Officers have been elected as follows: President, Dr. Emma B. Culbertson; first vice-president, Mrs. William H. Potter; treasurer, Miss Anne Withington; secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald.

TENURE OF OFFICE AT COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The trustees of Columbia University have accepted the recommendations contained in a joint report of the committee on education and the special committee on the state of teaching concerning the establishment of a committee of reference of nine members to consider any question that may arise as to the conduct or efficiency of any officer of the administration or instruction. The report states that in no university in the world has the tenure of office of academic teachers been more fully assured than at Columbia. The committees are of opinion that in regard to the very rare cases of removal from office, as well as in regard to all new appointments, the views of those members of the teaching staff who are most competent to form a judgment in any given case should continue to be secured, and followed whenever possible.

SALVATION ARMY WAR ACTIVITIES

War activities of the Salvation Army including the establishment of rest huts and an ambulance service in France were told to 500 members of the Boston City Club, Monday night, by Commander Miss Evangeline Booth, the first woman to address the club. Although appreciating the honor of being the first woman to address the club, Commander Booth expressed the hope that she would not be the last.

Training of the officers of the Salvation Army in meeting and helping the unfortunate in everyday life has been the organization peculiarly well fitted for war relief work, she said. About 35,000 members of the Salvation Army are working on the battlefields of Europe, and many have been there since the first outbreak of hostilities in the summer of 1914.

GRANGE IN DRIVE FOR PROHIBITION

Massachusetts Organization Starts Campaign for Ratification of Federal Dry Amendment by Legislature This Year

The Massachusetts State Grange, which claimed to be influential a few years ago in accomplishing the defeat in the State Legislature of an obnoxious milk bill, is conducting an active campaign in favor of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution. Country members of the Senate and House of Representatives will soon receive communications from farmers urging an affirmative vote when the amendment comes up for passage. Of the 240 members of the House, 76 are from strictly rural sections of the State, while 16 of the 40 members of the Senate represent districts which are mainly composed of small farming towns.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts State Grange is in charge of the State-wide campaign, and Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, a former master of the grange and chairman of the committee on prohibition, will present the plea of the farmers for prohibition before the committee of the Legislature. The Massachusetts State Grange is particularly opposed to the plan of referring the question to the people and thereby postponing action by the Legislature for a full year. Mr. Gardner is making a personal tour of the granges and is asking all members to write to their representatives and senators urging favorable action on the amendment.

Prohibition leaders of Massachusetts are much gratified over the attitude of the State Grange and are confident that the action of the organization will solidify the country vote in favor of the amendment.

Vote Delivery Charges

Boston Democrats Called to Conference on Dry Amendment

Boston Democrats in the House of Representatives were asked to attend a conference this afternoon to take action in protest against charges that Martin M. Lomasney is planning to "deliver" the votes of 30 Democratic members from Boston against ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. The appeal to the Democrats was issued by Representative McGrath of Dorchester.

Representative Donovan of Boston, who comes from Ward 5, Mr. Lomasney's district, is alleged to be involved in this plan of the Democratic leader, but he denied this today. He admitted, however, that he is firm against national prohibition. He charged that the reports originate in anti-Lomasney feeling holding over from the recent city campaign.

Mr. Donovan is the Democratic leader of the House, and many Democrats believe if it is discovered that he is playing politics on the prohibition question, there might be considerable disposition to elect a new House leader for their party.

Dry Amendment Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

EXETER, R. I.—Farmers in the southern part of the State are generally signing the petition which will be sent to the General Assembly in favor of the federal prohibition amendment. While the farming population of the State constitutes only a small proportion of the entire community, the importance of the work of the food producers of Rhode Island is being recognized as never before, and any requests from the rural districts usually receive careful consideration.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD AND SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VALLEJO, Cal.—Much interest has been aroused here by the refusal of the City Council to keep its agreement to close the saloons of this city, near which is located the Mare Island Navy Yard with its several thousand workmen and young men undergoing naval training.

In response to a citizens' petition, two out of three members of the City Council agreed to vote to close the saloons, if requested to do so by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, this agreement being part of the record of the City Council.

Since Secretary Daniels has sent such a request, however, the saloon interests have so intimidated one of these two members of the council by threats of various kinds that he has refused to act against the saloons. The agitation for closing continues with much public indignation.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA LABOR PACT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government employment services of the United States and Canada have entered into an agreement whereby neither country can import laborers from the other, without the consent of their respective governments, the Labor Department announced today.

ABOLITION OF STATE LEGISLATURE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Judge Hewitt, Representative from Pike County in the Mississippi Legislature and chairman of the Committee on Constitution, recently presented a series of four concurrent resolutions seeking

to abolish the State Legislature and to create in its place a commission government for the State.

The author of the resolutions proposes to put in lieu of the present Legislature a commission of 10 members, one from each congressional district and two from the State at large, each to be paid a salary not exceeding \$4000, and the 10 to be clothed with full powers of legislation.

FORECASTS DRY MASSACHUSETTS

President of National W. C. T. U. Says Country-Wide Prohibition Will Ultimately Prevail

Liquor is going out of Massachusetts to stay and there is every indication that nation-wide prohibition will ultimately prevail, was the belief expressed by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U. at a meeting of the Boston Central Union in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Monday afternoon.

"There never has been a year approaching this in responsibility or importance," Miss Gordon said, "for war time prohibition plans are exceedingly active with campaigns on in eight states, Florida, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri and Kentucky. Ratification is coming along splendidly, and allied temperance organizations are working side by side to secure country-wide prohibition."

Miss Gordon, who is in Boston for a brief stay, was formerly Miss Frances E. Willard's secretary, and she is now making a tour of various parts of the country in the interests of the 1918 program, her itinerary including New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and sections of New England.

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE SOUGHT

Administrator Endicott Wants an Appropriation of \$300,000 to Aid Agriculture

"Food conditions are very bad in Germany, but bad as they are, they are not one bit worse than they are in England and France," State Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott told the committee on Agriculture today in support of his bill for an appropriation of \$300,000 to encourage agriculture this year.

"The only difference between the European Allies and Germany," he said, "is that the Allies have to feed themselves. The Italian disaster was caused by lack of food. You cannot expect soldiers to fight very well if the folks at home don't get enough food. Just before the disaster there were dozens of food riots in Italy which never got into the newspapers."

Mr. Endicott's testimony was the feature of the hearing. He said that banks do not furnish enough money to enable farmers to carry out their annual program of food raising, and he wants money enough for the public safety committee to guarantee to banks loans which may be made to the farmers.

He said that he hoped, if he secured the desirable appropriation, to help Massachusetts farmers in increasing their food production from 25 to 30 per cent this year.

Secretary Wilfred Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture appeared in favor of his bill for an appropriation of \$125,000 to purchase farm machinery to be leased out to farmers during the agricultural season. It is proposed to buy 10 complete units of farm machinery for this purpose.

FUEL-SAVING ORDER AIMED AT SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Saloons and restaurants of Ft. Worth are the first industries or places of business to feel the effect of fuel restriction orders. As a means for conserving the natural gas supply, Wiley Blair, Federal Fuel Administrator for Texas, has issued an order that saloons and restaurants cannot use natural gas as fuel between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. The order of the Fuel Administrator is directed to the Lone Star Gas Company, and forbids it supplying gas to such places between the hours specified.

COMMERCE CHAMBER ASKS NATIONAL VOTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Chamber of Commerce has sent to more than half a million business men a statement asking for a referendum vote from the 985 commercial organizations throughout the United States which compose the chamber, relative to the question of possible legislation which Congress might wisely pass to encourage the development and conservation of the water-power resources of the United States. The vote will be taken on the basis of a series of recommendations contained in the report of the chamber's special committee on water-power development.

PROVISION STRUCK FROM RAILWAY BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That employees of the national railroad will not be given the privileges of the federal Employees Compensation Act was practically assured today when the House Interstate Commerce Committee struck from the railroad bill the administration provision extending the act to railroad men. The Senate committee took similar action last week.

AYER MAKES GAIN FOR PROHIBITION

Town Meetings in Massachusetts Begin With Notable Victory for No-License in Community Holding Camp Devens

Town meetings began on Monday in Massachusetts with a notable victory for prohibition at Ayer, where in response to urgent appeals by the commanding officers at Camp Devens, and after an unusually active no-license campaign, the town went dry by a majority of 315, compared with a majority of 146 for no-license the year before. The vote on the license question at Ayer was: No 378, Yes 63. The vote in 1917 was: No 289, Yes 143.

In view of the fact that it is only a few years ago since the town permitted saloons, and that the no-license majorities since then have been narrow, the strong sentiment against liquor selling was particularly gratifying. Citizens of Ayer were congratulated by army officers today on the no-license victory, especially after the failure of the voters of the cities of Fitchburg and Lowell to heed the appeals of the officers for prohibition at the elections held in those cities in December.

The victory at Ayer encourages the Prohibition leaders in their efforts to eliminate the saloons in Clinton, Pepperell and Sterling, which are within a comparative short distance of Camp Devens, and which hold their meetings within a few weeks.

About one-quarter of the 316 towns in the State held their annual meetings on Monday. In the four western counties more than half of the little hill towns transacted business for the year and voted on the license question.

Although the meetings throughout the State were not so well attended as those held on the same day in 1917, the falling off in the no-license vote was less than that for license. The total for 65 towns on the license question was No 4994, Yes 941, compared with the vote in 1917 in the same towns of No 5265, Yes 4235.

One western town, Peru, changed from license to no license, while three other small communities, Enfield, Hampden and Otis swung back into the wet column. The wet margins however were very small, and may be changed by recounts.

In Upton in Worcester County, Miss Jennie Lesure who was supported at the town caucus for school committee, was defeated by Samuel B. Young. Miss Lesure had the endorsement of the Woman's Suffrage League.

Lenox voted to reduce the number of selectmen from seven to three, while West Stockbridge appropriated \$200 to prevent the acquisition of its little village of Williamsville, by the neighboring town of Great Barrington. At Brimfield a special committee was appointed to suppress the liquor traffic.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The removal of the duty upon farm machinery and labor-saving devices, and the revenue heretofore derived therefrom provided for by direct tax on the land and other natural resources, was approved by the United Farmers of Alberta at their annual convention, and legislation to this effect will be sought. The United Farmers Association also went on record as favoring conservation of wealth in its most advanced form, and as opposing the importation of oriental labor to relieve the labor crisis. The United Farmers Association will petition the Government for some assurance of the permanence of grain prices, and protection against violent fluctuations in the market, at the same time pledging themselves to promote production in every possible manner.

PAPER MAKERS ASK PRICE FIXING DELAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A protest has been called forth from newspaper publishers, at an open hearing that they were not prepared to continue paying the maximum of three cents a pound under the tentative agreement if the commission was not enabled to complete its work by April 1, as a result of requests by paper manufacturers for further time to present investment and production costs by which the Federal Trade Commission would fix a price for newsprint paper.

COTTON WATER RATES INCREASES ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increases ranging from six to seven cents per 100 pounds on cotton water rates from Brunswick, Ga., Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston and New York were asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Clyde and Mallory steamship companies.

PRIZES AWARDED IN CANNING CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AMHERST, Mass.—Winners in the canning contest conducted under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural College were announced today. There were 3012 children competing for the prizes and there were five canning stations in the State all operated by young people and which, together, canned 14,792 jars of prod-

REAL ESTATE DEALS TAXATION FAVORED

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Indorses Proposal That Incomes From Sales Shall Be Subject to Assessment

Favorable report was made in the Massachusetts House on Monday on a bill providing for the taxation in Massachusetts of incomes from all dealings in real estate. The measure is on the recommendation of Tax Commissioner Trefry and extends the 1½ per cent income tax now borne by regular real estate dealers to all persons who, whether as individuals or otherwise, sell property at a profit.

The bill amends existing law by the addition of the following: "Income from purchases and sales of real estate shall be taxed at the rate of 1½ per cent, per annum; provided, that in determining the income from sales of real estate, the value of Jan. 1, 1916, of such property owned on that date shall be taken in lieu of the cost; and provided further, that any excess of expenses over rent income incident to the ownership of said property, together with any amounts expended in improvements or additions to said property shall, so far as expended after said first day of January, 1916, be deducted from such income."

The taxation committee also reported favorably a bill providing that the \$300 of exemption from the income tax on intangible personal property shall not be granted where the joint income of both husband and wife, from all sources, exceeds \$1200. A bill providing that interest on unpaid income taxes shall not begin to be reckoned until 15 days after the date when due, instead of on the date due, also was reported by the committee.

Among unfavorable reports was one from the Committee on Administration and Commissions, which reported leave to withdraw on the petition of former Senator Julius Garst of Worcester, for an investigation of water-power possibilities of New England. Other committees are considering bills of this same import.

The legal affairs committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Francis J. Finneran to make it illegal for stock exchanges to deal in Liberty bonds at less than par value.

In the Senate, a favorable report was received from the Committee on Municipal Finances on a bill to permit the selectmen of Watertown to raise bonds for a bridge over the Charles River.

The Senate passed to be engrossed bills making further appropriation for pay of soldiers and sailors, and for discounts on advance payments on inheritance taxes.

Women's Shoes Mark Down Sale

IN spite of the extraordinary success of the first week, many bargains still remain. We have also marked down other styles, so that we now offer just as great price saving advantages as on the first day of our sale. We call particular attention to boots for hard wear. The leather used in this type of shoe is being used extensively by the Government, and if there is any shoe shortage it will be in this character of footwear.

Women's Department

Women's Patent Leather Black Kid Top Button Boots, wide toe, low heel. Were \$7.00	\$4.00	Women's Satin Slippers, black, white, pink, blue and flesh pink. Were \$6.50	\$5.00
Women's Black Russia Calf Black Cloth Top Button Boots. Were \$7	\$5.00	Women's Ivory Kid Tongue Slippers. Were \$12.00	\$5.00
Women's Patent Leather Black Cloth Top Button Boots. Were \$8.00	\$5.00	Women's Dark Tan Russia Calf Black Boots, 12 inches high, with heavy duck top, army last. For hard wear. Were \$8.00	\$5.00
Women's Black Russia Calf Boots, medium toe and heel. Were \$9.00	\$6.50	Women's Black Russia Calf Blucher Lace Boots, heavy soles, suitable for winter street wear. Were \$12.00	\$10.00
Women's Tan Grain Storm Boots. Were \$10.00	\$8.50		

Misses' and Children's Department

Misses' Black Russia Calf Button Boots, sizes 11 to 2. Were \$5.50	\$4.50	Misses' Black and Tan Russia Calf Low Shoes, sizes 11 to 2. Were \$4.50	\$3.50
Misses' Tan Russia Calf Button Boots, sizes 11 to 2. Were \$5.50	\$4.50	Youths' and Misses' Tan Russia Calf Blucher Lace Storm Boots, sizes 11 to 2. Were \$6.50	\$5.50

Many heavy reductions in Men's Shoes

Thayer McNeil Company

47 Temple Place Boston 15 West Street

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — PLOTTING

TWO VETERANS ON
WESLEYAN SQUAD

Capt. L. V. H. Bower and K. S. Thompson Are Swimming on and Helping Coach the Varsity Aquatic Squad

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University swimming squad is now busy preparing for its opening meet of the season which will take place at Providence, R. I., Saturday when the Brown University swimmers are met.

As there are only two veterans from last year's squad now in college, the team will have to depend largely on new men. Capt. L. V. H. Bower and K. S. Thompson, both of the senior class, are the veterans and they have undertaken the task of coaching the less experienced members of the squad in the finer details of the game. Regular practice has been going on for the past month, and with the addition of several very promising freshmen, the prospects for a successful season have been improved of late.

In addition to Captain Bower in the shorter dashes, J. C. Berrien, J. K. Peck and F. J. Woodruff Jr., all of the freshman class, are showing exceptionally good endurance and form and with a little more steady practice should develop into reliable men. These four men will probably comprise the relay team as well as represent the Red and Black in the 40 and 100-yard swims, although O. H. Andrews, '20, and D. J. Hartman '21, are also showing up well in the dashes.

Among the candidates for the 220-yard swim, Thompson '18, who has been a member of the team for the past three years, will undoubtedly repeat again this season his previous successes. Three other swimmers, John Burdick '18, J. G. Glenn '18, and R. A. Burdick '21, have shown, in practice, a capacity to go this distance in good speed, and from this number, another strong representative will be selected.

One of the most serious problems that has confronted the coaches in rounding out a team has been the apparent scarcity of good divers. Up to the present time, C. S. Spear '19, has been showing the best form in the required dives, and with practice should make a dependable man in this event. M. H. Ryan '19, M. Andrews '20, and Peck '21, are also out for the dive and are improving daily. F. H. Wenner '18, and F. R. Wight '20, appear to be the most promising of the plungers, the latter of whom should make good use this season of the experience he gained last year. The complete schedule follows:

Feb. 8—Brown University at Providence; 16—Springfield Training School at Middletown; 23—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Middletown; March 2—Amherst College at Amherst; 9—Amherst College at Middletown.

UNGER IS NEARER
BILLIARD TITLE

R. McGowan, His Nearest Rival for Class C Title, Loses His Second Game of the Tourney

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Lost	H. Ave
F. A. Unger	6	0	5-15-17
R. McGowan	2	2	5
J. Neustadt	4	2	5
L. W. Shear	1	4	14-21
A. S. Servatius	2	2	4-12-2
B. Russell	3	4	6-22
F. W. Boyd	2	4	5-29
A. Gardner	1	5	9-22

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. A. Unger of Montclair, N. J., moved a bit closer to the United States Class C amateur billiard championship Monday, even though he did not play a match. His nearest rival, R. McGowan, met with defeat in a match against J. Neustadt, the latter winning at 150 to 138. The victor completed his string with an average of 4-2-37, and made high runs of 25, 18 and 17. Three times during the match the score was tied.

Neustadt was the first to find his stroke. He began to roll the ivory balls prettily for closely wrought caroms on his ninth turn at the table until he had compiled a cluster of 25. McGowan a few innings later promised to eclipse the record high run. He had the balls nicely bunched on the rail when he tripped up on a short draw shot at 30.

A splendid piece of rail nursing put McGowan to the front at 128 to 110. Neustadt at this point displayed his cleverness at working out the ball-line formation for a total of 40 in four innings, while his rival was left with only 10 as his portion. The scores:

Joseph Neustadt—4 2 0 0 0 2 1 25 0 10 0 0 0 11 0 5 5 10 4 0 12 0 1 0 2 2 1 12 0 4 1 12 9. Total—150 points. Average—45.27. High runs—25, 18 and 17.
R. McGowan—3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 20 0 4 13 0 1 13 0 1 4 0 2 0 5 5 14 0 3 0 18 2 1 3. Total—138 points. Average—23.29. High runs—20, 18 and 14.

N. Y. A. C. PLANS MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Athletic Club is now completing plans for the next of the series of indoor swimming competitions which will take place in the N. Y. A. C. swimming pool, Feb. 12. Three events will be held, two of them for Amateur Athletic Union swimmers and the other for the enlisted men in the army and navy.

This latter event is put on the program in keeping with the club's policy of promoting athletic competitions for the benefit of the country's fighters, and will mark the second time a special event has been set aside for soldiers and sailors since the beginning of the New York A. C. indoor swimming season.

IOWA CAPTURES
CLOSE CONTEST

Five Minutes of Overtime Play Is Necessary to Secure Victory in Western Conference Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Five minutes overtime were required for the State University of Iowa to defeat the University of Minnesota in their second Western Conference basketball game Monday night by the score of 25 to 21. The game was featured by the brilliant basket shooting and team play of the Iowa team especially evident in the second half.

The first half ended with the score 1 to 8 in favor of the Gophers, who had things mostly their own way during that period. Iowa came back strongly in the second half, scoring 13 to their opponents' 7. The count was tied three times, at 17, 19 and 21.

The Old Gold and Maroon led 21 to 19 just before the whistle blew, when K. P. Cotton '19 threw a basket from the center of the floor which tied the count. During the five-minute overtime period, C. R. Berrien '19 and J. K. von Lackum '20 made the two scores.

The Gophers had the ball three-fourths of the time, but Iowa showed superior basket shooting when they got it in their hands. H. W. Gillen and W. W. Kingsley played the best game for the Gophers. H. S. Brown '19 played a brilliant defensive game against the giant captain. The summary:

IOWA		MINNESOTA	
Cotton, F.	10	Eklund, E.	10
Berrien, C.	10	Schroeder, P.	10
von Lackum, J.	10	Kingsley, W.	10
Arntson, L.	10	Gillen, H.	10
Brown, J.	10	Brown, H.	10
Score—State University of Iowa 25, University of Minnesota 21. Goals from field—Berrien 3, von Lackum 3, Cotton 2, Olson 2 for Iowa; Gillen 3, Kingsley 3, Arntson, Eklund for Minnesota. Goals from foul—von Lackum 5 for Iowa, Gillen 5 for Minnesota. Referee, Frank Birch. Time, 20-minute halves, 5 minutes overtime.			

INDIANA PLANS
FOR WRESTLING

Three Letter Men From Last Year's Squad Are Again Eligible to Compete This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Although Indiana University's basketball team has only six Western Conference games scheduled, Athletic Director E. O. Stehm says it will be possible to determine the standing of all teams of the "Big Ten" by comparative scores at the end of the season. When asked by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor why more games were not scheduled, he replied that Indiana is hard hit by the war like most of the colleges of the conference. It has been learned, unofficially, that the game scheduled with Ohio State at Columbus will be canceled by Ohio because the aviation department of the Government has taken the Ohio Gymnasium.

Contrary to expectations of several weeks ago, it now looks as though the Indiana wrestling team would follow its prearranged schedule after all. Capt. Joseph Hook '18, a Chicago boy, recently enlisted in the naval officer's training school at the Great Lakes, St. Ignace, Mich., but it is understood that he will not be called until about March 1. The schedule is now being rearranged so that all the meets can be held this month. With daily practices, the Hoosier grapplers are rapidly rounding into form for the first meet on the card with Northwestern at Evanston, Monday. Coach Rathbun is handicapped in that he has no man in the heavyweight class and there is only one man in the 175-pound class.

The squad contains three letter men from last year's team. Captain Hook, in the 135-pound class; Wilbur Dalzell '18, in the 145-pound class, and D. J. Stormont '19, in the 175-class. A. R. Yager '19, and E. W. Mumby '18, are working out in the 155-pound class, and F. G. Dinlow '19, and J. W. Young '15, are promising men to represent the 125-pound class. With a good man in the heavyweight class, Coach G. L. Rathbun would have a squad which would be hard to defeat in any match they might undertake.

Contracts are now pending with Cornell, Iowa and Pennsylvania State for matches to fill the dates left vacant because of the canceling of the meets with Illinois and Purdue. Two matches will also be staged with the Cincinnati and Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A's. These will be arranged so that there will be two matches at home and two matches abroad. The conference meet will be held at the University of Illinois, and Indiana will send a squad to be represented there.

TO CONSIDER PLANS
FOR RACING CRAFT

The Eastern Yacht Club plans to take up the question of a one-design class for club racing at the spring meeting in Boston, scheduled for April 9, when H. A. Moss, chairman of the regatta committee, is expected to submit plans and specifications for an inexpensive sloop suitable for the purpose. Arthur Winslow, A. W. Longfellow and J. P. Reynolds, a committee named for the purpose, will outline a program of club outings by chartered steamer or, possibly, buy the cup schooner America.

ATHLETIC NOTES

It is estimated by those who follow golfing affairs closely in the United States that at least 100,000 new golfers are added to the game each year.

Manager Miller Huggins of the New York American League Baseball Club has signed Patrick O'Connor, former Pittsburgh and St. Louis catcher, to coach the New York pitchers this spring and summer.

John Kennedy, left end on the Columbia University football eleven for the past two years, has been elected captain for next fall. He is a member of the United States Naval Reserve on furlough to return to college.

Miss Mary Browne, United States singles lawn tennis champion in 1912, 1913 and 1914, has announced her retirement from the game for the time being; as she is a teller at the Venice branch of a Los Angeles (Cal.) bank.

Manager C. C. Griffith of the Washington American League Baseball Club has done well in distributing 1286 baseball outfits to soldiers and sailors in United States Army cantonments and naval stations, as well as to the men in France.

According to a report from E. E. Babb, chairman of the athletic committee of the Boston Athletic Association, approximately \$1000 will be given to the United States Army and Navy equipment fund as a result of Saturday's big indoor meet.

The Boston National League Baseball Club is certainly showing its patriotism when it announces that it will not sanction the playing on its team of any player now in the United States Army or Navy and who may succeed in obtaining a furlough.

PENN STATE HAS
A SHORT SEASON

Early Closing of College Gives Track Candidates Only One or Two Meets This Year

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Track and field athletic activities at Pennsylvania State College will be crammed into a short but intensive program this season. Beginning with the Meadowbrook Club games in Philadelphia the Penn State trackmen will participate in two or three indoor meets this month and next, closing the year's work at the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival in April.

This abbreviated track campaign resulted from the college authorities' decision to terminate the academic year April 23. Of necessity, the usual schedule of intercollegiate dual meets and the annual representation at the intercollegiate has been entirely eliminated.

The country's call to arms has summoned 16 sterling track athletes who under normal conditions would be carrying the blue and white banner to the fore. Nearly all the fighting branches of service are represented in the enlistments and the men are scattered from the French front to the training camps in this country.

Two holders of college records are among the enlisted trackmen. Lawrence Shields, the captain-elect for 1918, who holds the unusual distinction of having broken two long-standing marks in the 880-yard and the one-mile run during his two years in college, has doffed his running suit for the army's khaki. Ralph Runyon, holder of the college pole-vault record, is another point-winner doing his best for the United States.

Jones '19, second man in the Pentathlon at the relays last spring, and A. E. Dambly '18, who captured third place in the same event, are another pair of brilliant performers getting ready to match their skill and strength with the common foe.

In the weight events, William Martin, the track coach, has lost A. J. Krushank '19, B. C. Cubbage '19, Wilson '19 and Clarence Beck '19. All of them are in the army.

James Shea '18, leader of the 1917 squad, is one of the middle-distance men now in service. Along with him are Enoch '20, a quarter-mile; Holland '20; Pond '19, a sprinter; H. E. Barron '18, Penn State's best hurdler; J. H. Wilson '18, a mainstay in the jumps; W. J. Marling '20, a short-distance man; and Foster '19, a miler.

This wholesale exodus of tried material has virtually stripped Coach Martin's squad of its scoring power. Few varsity men are left, but with Gameweller, Morrill, Orr, Thomas, Way and Krall remaining for a nucleus, Martin is drilling more than 100 aspirants to fill the vacancies.

A southern trip is under consideration. If the plans go through, State will meet University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and either Georgetown or Johns Hopkins.

CITY COLLEGE WILL
HAVE TENNIS TEAM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Candidates for the College of the City of New York lawn tennis team will soon begin practicing in a local armory for the coming spring season. Coach Stair who has had charge of the men for a number of years will again handle the candidates.

Eleven matches have already been scheduled for the team, according to an announcement made by Manager Pollack. All of the local colleges are expected to be on the list, which will soon be announced.

The only veterans are Harold Kweit, who is this season's captain; George Hilsky, and Martin Schreiber, Max Shapiro and Philip Busis, both Morris High School stars, and Irwin Rabinowitz, a stellar performer from Townsend Harris Hall, are expected to help build up a strong aggregation.

HARVARD CLUB IN
THE SEMI-FINALS

Crimson Now Sure to Retain the United States Squash Tennis Championship Title for the Eighth Successive Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Harvard Club of New York is sure to retain the United States squash tennis championship title of 1918 as the four men now left in the championship tournament of 1918 which started Saturday on the courts of the Harvard Club are all members of that organization. In the upper half of the semi-final round which is played today, A. E. Ellis meets F. V. S. Hyde and in the lower half, R. A. Coburn will meet J. V. Onativia Jr. The winners of these matches will meet in the final round probably on Thursday.

Hyde won his way to the semi-final round by defeating the last of the Columbia Club men, H. D. Bulkley, in the third round Monday, with the score of 15-7, 15-4. Coburn was forced to defeat a Harvard Club player, D. F. Phelps, with the score of 6-15, 15-10, 15-5, and Onativia defeated the last of the Princeton Club contestants, H. R. Mixsell, in one of the best matches of the tournament with the score of 17-10, 14-17, 18-13.

Onativia started out as if he would defeat Mixsell without serious difficulty. He ran off a lead of 9 to 2 when the Princeton Club representative showed remarkable improvement. The advantage of the Harvard Club player was gradually cut down, Mixsell finally making it 14 all. In the extra clash for points Onativia, with fine placing, managed to secure the honors.

The second game was waged at a furious pace. The rallies were long, and each player bent every endeavor to pulling out the victory. Mixsell secured an early advantage, which he held for a big part of the time. He led at 6-4, 10-5, 11-6, and 12-6, and then came a rally by Onativia which carried him to within striking distance of victory. As in the first game, the score was 14 all, but this time Mixsell had the necessary skill to get the decision.

In the final game Onativia forged ahead during the early hands, but Mixsell brought the game even at 8 all. During the next few hands he succeeded in gaining a lead, a run of three aces in the ninth hand being mainly instrumental. The scores:

THIRD ROUND	
F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-4.	
R. A. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, 6-15, 15-10, 15-5.	
J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 17-10, 14-17, 18-13.	

ARMY AND NAVY
EVENTS CHANGED

Committee Drops 600-Yard Equipment Race and Substitutes Shoe Race

The 600-yard equipment race is to be eliminated from the army and navy games to be held at the East Armory, East Newton Street, Boston, Feb. 25, and a shoe race is to be substituted for the event it was decided at a meeting Monday afternoon of the committee in charge of the games, consisting of Capt. J. O'Hare, Lieut. E. C. Deming, Lieut. Richard Harte and G. V. Brown. Several relay races were also added to the program.

The second naval district relay team is to meet the four from the aviation school of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, each relay to be two laps. The Yeowomen of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard will run the women employed at the northeastern department headquarters, each relay to be one lap. M. I. T. and Harvard R. O. T. C.'s will meet with two laps for each relay.

There is to be a tug-of-war between the army and navy, 15 men on each side, and four other similar contests with eight men on a side are planned. A wrestling match between a man from each branch of the service, and a 50-yard rescue race have also been added to the list of events.

A member of the B. A. A. has donated a shield to go to the branch of the service scoring the greatest number of points. Entries close next Saturday with Captain O'Hare at the northeastern headquarters, 25 Huntington Avenue.

UTICA CURLERS WIN TOURNEY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Utica Curling Club team earned the right to be the guardian of the Gordon medal, an emblem which has been in competition since 1868, when it defeated the St. Andrew curlers of New York in the final round of the Grand National Club of America tournament here Monday night, 15 to 14.

MRS. ROSS WINS SILVER FOILS
PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. D. J. Ross was the winner of the silver foils offered as a prize for the selected holes golf tournament with a net card of 59.

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild
Kohn
& Company
Howard and Lexington

DORCHESTER WINS
BY FOUR STRAIGHT

Dorchester and Oxford clubs made clean sweeps of their matches in the Amateur Boston Pin League matches Monday evening, the first named defeating Cottage Park Yacht Club and the second winning from Arlington Boat Club. Colonial Club won three out of four from Wintthrop Yacht Club and City Club won from Winsor Club by the same margin. The summary:

	1	2	3	Totals
Oxford Club	556	524	554	1634
Arlington Boat Club	517	460	543	1520
Dorchester Club	560	520	563	1643
Cottage Park Y. C.	545	515	491	1551
Colonial Club	526	513	569	1608
Wintthrop Yacht Club	451	543	518	1512
City Club	498	504	535	1537
Winsor Club	540	487	506	1533

MISSOURI FIVE
DEFEATS KANSAS

Win Gives Victors Fifth Consecutive Game in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Series

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	5	0	1.000
Kansas S. A. C.	3	1	.750
Kansas	4	2	.666
Washington	1	2	.333
Iowa State College	0	2	.000
Drake	0	5	.000
Nebraska	0	5	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—After being outclassed in the first half of the game here Monday night the University of Missouri basketball team started an offensive which netted a 36 to 22 victory over the University of Kansas. This game gives the Missourians their fifth straight Missouri Valley Conference victory and gives them a clear title to first place in the conference race at the present time.

Kansas started a fine offensive, keeping the Missouri team scoreless for 11 minutes. J. L. Campbell then started the Missouri offensive with a long goal and by the end of the half Missouri had taken the lead, 13 to 12.

In the second half Coach W. O. Hamilton sent in two substitutes for Kansas, but the Missouri offensive could not be checked. S. B. Shirk, J. C. Ruby and Captain Campbell did played fine floor work for Missouri, while scoring all but two of the Tiger points. The short passing game was played well by the Missouri team while Kansas relied upon long passes and long shots for the goal. The Kansas team lacked much of playing up to standard. The summary:

MISSOURI		KANSAS	
Shirk, J.	10	Laslett, Ruby, C.	10
Campbell, C.	10	Mandeville, Ruby, C.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10
Shirk, J.	10	Mathews, Shirk, J.	10

PURDUE IS WINNER
FROM OHIO STATE

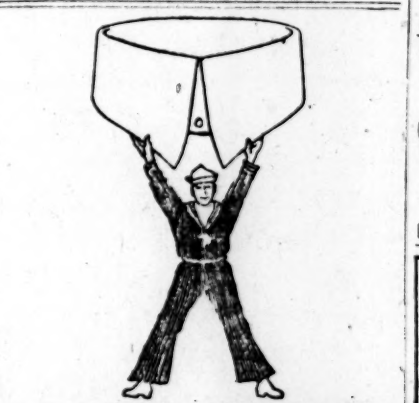
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Playing in championship form, Purdue University defeated Ohio State University here Monday, 50-32. The game was hard fought throughout. Ohio took the lead at the start, scoring three points before Purdue started. After the first five minutes Purdue was not in danger.

Campbell of Purdue, was the star of the game, making nine goals from the field. Captain Church and Markley were the other Purdue stars. Davies of Ohio State, was the mainstay for his team, scoring seven field goals. By winning this game, Purdue broke the recent string of defeats, having lost three western conference games in the past three weeks.

KIECKHEFER HOLDS HIS LEAD

CHICAGO, Ill.—August Kieckhefer of Chicago retained his lead in the war fund billiard tournament by defeating Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 50 to 46. Kieckhefer has won five games and lost none. Alfredo De Oro, world champion, and Kieckhefer have arranged details of their title series. They will play 150 points, in blocks of 50, beginning Wednesday night.



Jack Tar
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

NORWAY TITLE
HOLDER WINNER

Mrs. Johan Rogge Defeats Miss Marian Vanderhoef in Second Round at the Heights Casino

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The playing of Mrs. Johan Rogge, champion of Norway, was the feature of the opening round of the annual women's indoor lawn tennis tournament of the Heights Casino Monday. She was called upon to face Miss Marion Vanderhoef in her very first match and she won, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. Rogge came to this country in September, but did not play any tennis until November, and then confined her attention to perfecting her game. Harry McNeal of the Heights Casino in Brooklyn acting as instructor. It would be far too much to say that Mrs. Rogge has a game that can be compared with that of Miss Bjurstedt, the former champion of Norway, but it is certainly evident that her play has possibilities which may eventually place it almost on a par with that of the famous Norse player.

Another match of especial interest Monday was that in which Mrs. Rawson Wood earned a decision over Mrs. S. F. Weaver. Both women played keen tennis, but there was a trifle more steadiness in the game as set forth by Mrs. Wood, and this gave her a victory after three sets with the score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. There were some sharp rallies in the contest, and both Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weaver did some pretty volleying at the net.

Miss Eleanor Goss, who established herself as one of the best players in the metropolitan district last year, scored an easy victory over Mrs. M. B. Huff. The latter played a steady game, but it was not adequate to withstanding the brilliant play by Miss Goss, who was exceedingly accurate in her placing. Repeatedly she passed Mrs. Huff with stinging shots down the lines and her service was ever a puzzle to the rival player. Miss Goss persisted in sending her second ball over the net with the same speed as the first, and the accuracy with which she placed her service gave her a number of aces.

It was anticipated that Miss Marie Wagner would play in the tournament, but she defaulted to Miss B. Haywood. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND	
Miss Mollie Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. E. Solst, 6-0, 6-2.	
Miss J. C. Brown defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 3-6, 6-1, 6-0.	
Mrs. DeForest Candee defeated Mrs. E. Eberhardt, 6-2, 6-2.	
Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6-3, 6-2.	
Miss B. Harwood defeated Miss Marie Wagner, by default.	
Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Elizabeth Holden, by default.	
Miss Albert Humphries defeated Miss C. Curtiss, 6-1, 6-4.	
Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6-3, 6-0.	
Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.	
Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Miss G. D. Torre, 7-5, 9-7.	
Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, by default.	
Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Miss Barbara Hooker, 6-1, 6-3.	
SECOND ROUND	
Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6-4, 6-4.	

FOOD PRODUCTIONS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Ontario is expecting to make its record production of food next summer, and men who are unfit for military service will be given an opportunity to serve on the farms of the province. Recruiting stations will be opened in Toronto under the supervision of returned soldiers, and all who enlist will wear a special badge. Nine thousand high school students are expected to engage in the work, and married men who assist in the undertaking will be exempt when class two is called.

MAIL SENDER INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AID TO INDUSTRY IN WAR PROPOSED

United States Finance Corporation Measure Designed to Provide Credit for Contributing Enterprises—Powers Broad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Financial assistance to be given by the Government to any person, industry or enterprise engaged in doing work contributory to the prosecution of the war, is contemplated in a measure recommended to Congress by Secretary McAdoo and introduced in the House and Senate on Monday. The measure provides for the creation of a "war finance corporation" having a capitalization of \$500,000,000, the main duty of which shall be to "provide credit for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war."

The corporation, the bill provides, shall comprise a board of directors, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be chairman of the board, and four other persons to be appointed by the Secretary, with the approval of the President. Two of the directors to be appointed shall be chosen to serve two years, and two shall serve four years. They shall receive a salary not exceeding that of a cabinet member.

The discretionary powers vested in the Secretary of the Treasury and his four colleagues are not restricted in any way.

Under the terms of the bill, as drafted, the right to determine which corporations may be permitted to finance themselves or refinance outstanding obligations is left in the hands of the proposed directorate. The only appeal left is to the courts, and a number of congressmen with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the proposed measure, declare that no board or commission in the United States has ever been clothed with such powers as would be placed in the hands of Mr. McAdoo and the four other members of the board, should the measure be enacted.

The measure also provides, much to the displeasure of the conservative element in Congress, for the issuance

of federal reserve notes against the securities pledged in the federal reserve banks from the corporations improved by the "war finance corporation," and whose capitalization may have been advanced by that body. The original draft of the bill as presented by Mr. McAdoo, reads: "Whenever federal bank notes are issued against the security of such paper, the federal reserve board may make a special interest charge on such notes." The bill makes no specification as to what this interest rate shall be, or as to how it shall be charged. Besides using its capital stock of \$500,000,000, which would be appropriated by the bill for advances upon or purchases of private or government securities, the corporation would have the power to issue an additional \$400,000,000 in notes running from one to five years in assisting to finance war and related industries.

Operations of the corporation would be limited to six months after peace is declared, and most of its operations would be in conjunction with federal reserve boards, although the bill provides financial advances directly in "exceptional cases" to persons or corporations.

In requesting prompt passage of the bill, Secretary McAdoo has advised Congress leaders that it is necessary because many war and related industries are seriously impeded by inability to obtain new capital, due largely to the large drains made upon national resources by the Government's war loans.

TWIN PEAKS TUNNEL OPENED FOR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Twin Peaks tunnel was opened for regular railroad service on Sunday last with appropriate exercises, when the first car passed through the tunnel, with James Ralph Jr., Mayor of this city, as motorman. This tunnel, which has recently been completed at a cost of \$4,250,000 is 12,000 feet long and, passing under Twin Peaks Mountain within the western limits of the city, will constitute a primary factor in the consolidation and development of the northern portion of the peninsula on which San Francisco lies.

It will be traversed by municipal and railroad systems and will furnish this system with an important avenue of expansion.

WHISKEY MUST GO, AGREE LABOR MEN

Representatives of Organizations in Massachusetts, However, Are Lining Up Unions for Referendum on Prohibition

Representatives of organized labor in Massachusetts predict that "whiskey is done for" in the United States, that it has been banned by Congress as a food-saving war measure, never to return to stigmatize the nation. Nevertheless, they are lining up the laboring men to support a state-wide referendum on the national prohibition amendment, a referendum strenuously advocated by the liquor interests—in their attempt to defeat the amendment.

Martin T. Joyce, who, as secretary of the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, has officially requested local unions to work for the referendum, expressed the conviction recently that the whiskey trade has disappeared forever, but he said organized labor is opposed to national prohibition "because it does not prohibit."

Such a claim, it is pointed out, has been time and again disproved, even in Maine and Kansas, where the state prohibition laws have been found to prohibit, whenever the constituted authorities took the trouble to enforce them.

In a letter to local unions, Mr. Joyce insisted upon securing a definite expression from the people before the Legislature acts on national prohibition. Yet he admitted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that organized labor would support, at the polls next November, legislators opposed to national prohibition.

Since these candidates for seats in

the Legislature would be elected on the very day that the voters balloted on the proposed dry referendum, friends of temperance point out that before the results of such referendum could possibly be known, the liquor interests, aided by labor, would have elected, if they had the strength, a majority of legislators whom they could count on to vote against the federal dry amendment.

Even in the event the dry referendum were accepted at the polls, temperance workers who have studied the brewers' tactics for years find no assurance that the Legislature would be given a free hand to ratify the federal amendment, but believe a way would be found to circumvent this difficulty in their path. That there is much evidence that the State would accept the dry referendum is believed to be indicated in the statement that two men in Massachusetts favor national prohibition to 14 who oppose it.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER NOT EXEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. Justice Duff, sitting as the central appeal judge for the purpose of considering military exemptions, has declined to grant exemption to the principal of a Roman Catholic separate school in Calgary, Alta. The School Board made application for his exemption on the ground of the difficulty of procuring qualified teachers, also those having an adequate knowledge of the polity and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The Minister of Education in Alberta stated that over 500 teachers have voluntarily enlisted. In giving his judgment Judge Duff said that while the difficulties of procuring teachers were probably considerable, he did not think they justified exemption on that ground.

NEW SENATOR FROM IDAHO A LOYALIST

Prediction Made by Friends That He Will Support All Administration Measures—May Seek Long Term at Next Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—John F. Nugent, recently appointed United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of James H. Brady of Idaho, is generally understood to have been backed by the younger Democrats in the State and to represent the progressive element of that party. John T. Pence, a Democrat and an intimate associate in state politics with Senator Nugent, says Mr. Nugent may be depended upon to support all uplift measures.

According to Mr. Pence's statement, there was probably no man in the State serving on more war committees than Mr. Nugent, and none were giving more time to organizations doing

war work. It is anticipated that in the Senate Mr. Nugent will be a supporter of administration measures.

As to suffrage, Mr. Pence stated that he was not of the opinion that measuring suffrage as an issue with present war emergencies, Senator Nugent would not consider it an emergency measure, but that owing to the fact that he represents a woman suffrage State he would probably favor the amendment.

The term of Senator Borah expires in 1919, and as, according to the state statute, the appointment of Senator Nugent holds only until the next general election, there will be two United States senators from Idaho to be elected in November. There is considerable surmise as to whether Mr. Nugent will file his nomination for the long term as a candidate opposing Mr. Borah, or for the short term, succeeding himself. Former Governor Hawley, veteran Democrat and candidate against Senator Brady at the time of the latter's election, is a candidate for the Senate, and will probably be the second Democrat of the two to be nominated this fall. As Senator Borah's reelection is generally conceded, the center of interest revolves on the point as to which Democrat will be forced to run against him.

PORT ARTHUR AS "CITY OF PALMS"

Texas Municipality Starts Upon an Extensive System of Street Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—Port Arthur has placed its first order for palms in a campaign to make this the "City of Palms." It calls for 400 plants. All organizations interested in city development and beautification are back of the movement, and the palms will be planted uniformly over the city. Streets that are of sufficient width will be graded and an esplanade laid out along the center, on each side of which will be a row of palms, with another row along the sidewalk on either side.

The School Board has adopted a resolution providing for the beautification of the school grounds with walks and palms, and the railroads have announced plans for planting palms on their grounds, yards and switch property. All palms will be of one species, a plant that has been found to be hardy in this section.

Big Interesting Boxes—Dozens of Them Are Arriving Each Day

And what a thrill of interest and pleasure to take off their covers, push aside the layers of tissue paper and see the lovely new spring things each box contains.

Here is a box devoted to frocks—soft taffetas and foulards, the kind that will be worn first this season. Another box holds smart suits, another some interesting coats. Farther along a box is filled with gloriously soft satin skirts. Unpacked boxes are all around us—we can but guess at their contents.



\$98.50

The Dress pictured is of heavy knitted silk jersey in navy blue with a white jersey collar and white piping. Price \$98.50.



\$98.50

The Coat is of Duva de Laine in deer color—a soft tannish gray. The belt fastens with an odd buckle. Price \$98.50.



\$98.50

Of navy blue tricotine with ripple flare coat trimmed with black braid and a buckle. The skirt shows the new tunic front with full ripple flare back—\$98.50.

Spring Frocks

The soft swish and rustle of silk is heard when the new frocks are spoken of. Silk jersey, crepe de chine, taffeta and that well liked material—foulard, may all be seen, made up into lovely new Dresses. The Crepe de Chine Dresses come in white, flesh color, navy and black. The taffetas are in tan, navy, black, green, light blue, Copenhagen and brown. Prices are from \$15.00 to \$98.50.

Third Floor.

Spring Coats

The new coat materials are soft and light in weight—perfectly adapted to the coats for spring. Light weight silvertone cloth, tricotine cloth, 2-tone jersey cloth, Irish dent tweed, duva de laine, velour de kashmere, silkoline cloth, Roshanara crepe and Baromette satin—these are the newest fabrics. Prices are from \$15.00 to \$150.00.

Third Floor.

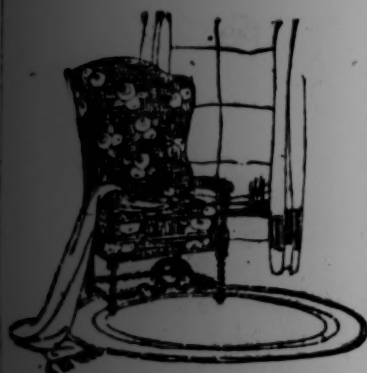
Spring Suits

Spring Suits have a jaunty, youthful flare to their ripple coats and the narrow skirts add a bit to the smart lines. There are other Suits distinctive for their straight lines. Silk Suits and Wool Suits promise equal popularity.

New materials are in Moon-glo crepe, Roshanara crepe, Irish dent tweed, Poirer twill, mannish worsted, wool jersey, silvertone cloth and tricotine. The darker shades and many bright sports shades are artfully worked out in these Suits. Prices are from \$25.00 to \$125.00.

Third Floor.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY



The February Furniture Sale

is now offering splendid savings in furniture and home furnishings. There's no better economy than to buy good, substantial things like these for the home.

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in every stylish shade

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

TRADERS BEARISH
ON SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Particularly Are Under Pressure—General Motors Again a Conspicuous Feature—Boston Market Heavy

Stock prices in New York were inclined to sag as a general thing in the first few minutes of trading on the resumption of business today. The list was irregular, and there were some strong spots. American Writing Paper preferred, for instance, rose two points. Sinclair Oil also was up 1½ points at one time, but it lost nearly all its gain later on. International Paper was another strong issue. Steel common dropped slightly more than a point, and the leading rails were rather heavy. Texas Company was weak. Mexican Petroleum lost almost a point, but Studebaker hardened half a point. In New York General Electric declined 2½ points.

In the early Boston stock market today American Telephone gained ¾ of a point and Boston Elevated sold half a point higher.

The New York list was decidedly heavy late in the first half hour.

Some of the specialties became distinctly weak toward midday. The oil shares were particularly heavy. General Motors, after opening off ½ at 134½, dropped under 132 before midday. Texas Company was down 1½ at the opening at 159 and declined nearly 3 points further during the first half of the session. Mexican Petroleum opened up ¼ at 93½ and declined nearly 2 points. Losses of a point or more were recorded at midday by Gulf, Bethlehem Steel, "B", General Electric, Marine preferred, Utah Copper and U. S. Steel. Losses sustained by local stocks were mainly fractional.

General Motors continued to be the star performer in the afternoon. After touching a low of 131½ it advanced well above 140 before the beginning of the last hour. Pierce-Arrow and Studebaker were in demand at higher prices. The rest of the market was inclined to lag.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE
SHOWING FOR YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern Pipe Line concern reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917: Net profits, \$2,354,565, compared with \$2,354,371, in 1916; profits for 1917 are equal to \$2,354 a share on \$10,000,000 capital stock outstanding, compared with \$2,354 a share in 1916.

DIVIDENDS

The American Foreign Securities Corporation has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 15.

The National Acme Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 5.

The Southern Pipe Line Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Thompson Starrett Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The American Window Glass Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

The Studebaker Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common, and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable March 1, to holders of record Feb. 20.

The Rloridan Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 11.

The Canadian Pacific road has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record on March 15.

The National Grocer Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, placing that issue on an 8 per cent per annum basis. An extra dividend of 3 per cent has also been declared on this issue, payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Feb. 9. The quarterly dividend will be paid April 1.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate north-westerly winds.

For New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. -9.10 a.m. -6
12 noon -9
5 p.m. -14

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany -4
Buffalo -6
Chicago -6
Cincinnati -10
Cleveland -10
Detroit -10
Houston -10
Jacksonville -10
Kansas City -10
Louisville -10
New Orleans -44
New York -6
Philadelphia -6
Portland, Me. -14
Portland, Ore. -10
San Francisco -62
Seattle -10
St. Louis -10
Washington -2

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise -5:54; set -5:54; water, 5:54; 5:54 a.m. -6:11 p.m.
Length of day 10:59; moon rises, 1:45 a.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	75½	75½	75½	75½
Alaska Gold	2½	2½	2½	2½
Alaska Ind.	2½	2½	2½	2½
Allis-Chalm.	22½	23½	21½	23½
Allis-Chalm.	74	74	74	74
A. A. Chem. pf.	91	91	91	91
Am B Sugar	78	78	77	77
Am Can.	38	38	37½	37½
Am Can pf.	90	90	90	90
Am Car Fy.	72	72	71¾	71¾
Am Cot Oil.	32	32	31¾	31¾
Am H & L.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Am H & L pf.	58½	58½	57	57
Am Int Corp.	57½	57½	56½	56½
Am Linseed.	34	34½	33½	34½
Am Lins'd pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Am Loco.	58	58½	57½	58½
Am Smelt'g.	83½	83½	82½	83½
Am Sugar.	105½	105½	105½	105½
Am Steel Fy.	61	61	60	60
Am Tel. & Tel.	109½	109½	108	108
Am Woolen.	51½	51½	51½	51½
Am Wool pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
Am Writ pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Am Zinc.	14½	14½	14½	14½
Anaconda.	63½	63½	62½	63½
Asso Oil.	58½	58½	58½	58½
Atchison.	84½	84½	84½	84½
Atchison pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½
At Bir & Alt.	9	9	9	9
At Coast Li.	92	92	91	91
At Gulf.	116½	116½	108½	108½
Bald Loco.	64½	64½	63	63
Balt & Ohio.	51¾	51¾	51	51
Barrett pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
Beth Steel.	78½	78½	76½	76½
Beth Steel pf.	102½	102½	101½	102
BF&Gdich.	47½	50½	47	49
Booth Fish.	22½	22½	22	22
Brook R T.	45½	45½	45	45
Burns Bros.	108	108	108	108
Butte & Sup.	19½	19½	19	19
Cal Pac Cor.	38½	38½	38½	38½
Cal Petrol.	15½	15½	15½	15½
Cal Petrol pf.	43	43½	43	43
Can Pacific.	147½	147½	147	147½
Central Fdy.	45	45	45	45
Cl Leather.	70½	72	69¾	71¾
C Leather pf.	105	105	105	105
Cer de Pas.	32½	32½	32	32
Chan Motor.	81	83½	81	82½
Ches & Ohio.	53½	53½	53	53½
CM&StP.	43	43	42½	42½
CM&StP pf.	75	75	74¾	74¾
Chl R & Pac.	20½	20½	20	20
Chl R & Pac pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
Chino Cor.	44½	44½	44	44
Col Gas & El.	33½	34½	33½	34½
Col Can.	50	50	50	50
Con Gas.	90½	90½	90½	90½
Con Prod.	33½	33½	32½	33½
Corn Prod pf.	94	94	94	94
Cruc Steel.	57	57½	57	57½
Cruc Steel pf.	88	88	88	88
Cuban CS.	31	31½	30½	30½
Cuban CS pf.	80	80	80	80
Cub-Am Sug.	150	150	150	150
Denver pf.	7	7	7	7
Erie.	15½	15½	15	15
Erie pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½
FM & S pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
*Gas W & W.	34½	35	34½	34½
Gen Electric.	139	139	136¾	137½
Gen Motors.	134½	140½	134½	138½
G Motors pf.	85	85	85	85
Gt Nor Ore.	28	28	27½	27½
Gt Nor pf.	92	92	92	92
Green Can.	42½	42½	42½	42½
Gulf States.	90	90	90	90
Has & Bar.	39½	39½	39	39
Hartman Co.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Harv Cor.	70	70	70	70
Harv pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
Inspiration.	46	46	45½	45½
Int Mer Mar.	25½	25½	24½	24½
Int Mer Mar pf.	94½	94½	93½	94½
Int Con Cor.	8½	8½	8½	8½
Int Nickel Cl.	28½	28½	27½	28½
Int Paper.	32	32½	31½	32
Int Paper pf.	62	62½	62	62½
Int Paper S.	62	62½	62	62½
J Case pf.	82	82	82	82
Kan C S pf.	50	50	50	50
Kelley Tires.	46	46	46	46
Kenne Cop.	33	33½	32½	32½
Lack Steel.	77½	77½	77	77
Lehigh Val.	57½	57½	57½	57½
Manhattan.	98	98	98	98
Max Motor.	28½	31½	28½	30½
Maxwell pf.	60	63½	60	65½
Maxwell pf.	23½	26	23½	25½
Mex Petrol.	92½	92½	91½	92
Miami.	31	31	30½	30½
Midvale St.	45	45	45½	44½
Mo Pacific.	22	22½	22	22½
Mo Pac wfp.	45	45	45	45
Nat Bst pf.	110	110	110	110
Nat C & C.	17	17	17	17
Nat Enamel.	44½	45½	44½	45
Nat Lead.	47	47½	47	47½
Nevada Con.	18½	18½	18½	18½
NY A Brake.	128	131½	128	131
NY Central.	71½	71½	70¾	71
NY N H & H.	30½	30½	30	30½
Norfolk So.	21	21	20	20
N & W.	106½	106½	105½	105½
N S Steel.	86½	86½	86½	86½
N S Steel pf.	68	68	68	68
O Cities Gas.	39½	40½	38½	40½
Owens Bot M.	65	65	65	65
Pan-Am pf.	90	90	89½	89½
Penna.	46	46½	45½	46½
Peoples Gas.	52	52	52	52½
Pere Marq.	12½	12½	12	12
Pere Marq pf.	54	54	54	54
Pierce-Arrow.	36	38½	36	38½
P-A pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
P & W Va pf.	67	67	67	67
Pitts Coal.	47	47	47	47
Pitts Coal pf.	82	82	82	82
Pressed St.	63	63	63	63
Ray Con.	24	24	23½	24
Reading.	76	76½	75½	75½

Repub I & S. 78 76½ 77
Royal Dutch. 76 76 76
Rumely pf. 28½ 28½ 28½
Sax Arms. 57 57 57
Saxon Motor. 10 10 10
Seab A L. 8½ 8½ 8½
S-Roebeck. 151½ 151½ 151½
Sinclair Oil. 38 39 35½
Sloss Shef. 42½ 42½ 42½
So Pacific. 84½ 84½ 84½
So Ry pf. 23½ 23½ 23½
Studebaker. 52½ 53½ 51½
Stutz Motor. 47 47½ 46
Sun Steel. 36½ 36½ 36½
Tenn Cor. 17 17½ 16½
Texas Co. 159 159 157
Third Ave. 19½ 19½ 18½
T C R T. 65½ 65½ 65½
Union Pac. 115½ 116 115½
Union Pac pf. 70½ 70½ 70½
United Fruit. 125½ 126 125½
U S C I P. 14½ 15 14½
U S Rubber. 58½ 58½ 57
U S S R. 47 47 47
U S Steel. 96½ 96½ 95½
U S Steel pf. 111 111 111
Utah Copper. 81 81 82½
V-C Chem. 42½ 42½ 41½
V-C Chem pf. 101½ 101½ 101½
Wabash pf. 42 42 42
Wabash pf. 23 23 23
W Maryland. 14½ 14½ 14½
W Pacific pf. 56 56 56
West Union. 91 91 90½
Westinghous. 41½ 41½ 41½
W & L E. 9 9 9
White Motor. 42 43 42½
Willis Over. 19 19 18½
W O pf. 79½ 79½ 79
Wor Pump. 35 35 35
Wor P pf. 85½ 85½ 85½

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURE

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	17½	17½	17½
Bay State Gas	100	100	100
Black Hawk	70	70	70
Boston Loco	74	74	74
Butt Loco	74	74	74
Calumet Jerome	14	14	14
Cash Boy	14	14	14
Champion	100	100	100
Colonial Mines	18	18	18
Copper Springs	31	31	31
Crystal Copper	30	30	30
Denbigh	2	2	2
Eastern S S	24	24	24
Eastern S S pf.	13½	13½	13½
Ely Cons	8	8	8
Forrest Nat Copper	2	2	2
Hercules	5	5	5
Homa Oil	4½	4½	4½
Iron Cap	19½	19½	19½
Madison	60	60	60
Maxim	32	32	32
McKinley	62	62	62
Mex Met	54	54	54
Mojave	16	16	16
Nevada Douglas	6	6	6
New Cornelia	16½	16½	16½
Nixon	14	14	14
Piedmont	13	13	13
Percussion Premier	6	6	6
Ranier	31	31	31
Rilla Mining	30	30	30
Smith Motors	26	26	26
Stewart	11	11	11
Tuxpan	22	22	22
United Verde Ex	37½	37½	37½
Yukon	2	2	2
Zinc	2	2	2

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston Elevated is constructing a new electric pneumatic tower at Sullivan Square which will take the place of Tower A and control all yard switches and the new Malden extension.

The New Haven road's supply train left South Station special this morning for Braintree and South Shore territory.

The department of the Boston & Albany floated a special fruit train from the United Fruit Company, Atlantic Avenue, today, destined to points west of Springfield.

The New Haven handled 31 extra Pullman sleepers into South Station over the New Haven road's Shore Line this morning on account of heavy New York to Boston travel.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, is erecting a new building for car inspectors at East Cambridge.

The car department of the Boston & Albany has received from the New York Central five new all-steel electric limited coaches for service between Boston and Albany.

The Fitchburg has received from the Billerica shops special equipment for the United States Army service from Camp Devens, Ayer.

The operating department of the New Haven will in future take care of switches leading to turntable and engine house tracks.

CARBON STEEL COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Carbon Steel Company reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1917, net profits of \$871,604 before deducting \$349,723 for federal income and war profits taxes and \$188,071 for depreciation. The balance after these deductions is \$333,811.

LA FOLLETTE CASE DEFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case of Senator Robert M. La Follette was scheduled for consideration today before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The hearing was, however, deferred.

BOURSE TONE IS STEADY

PARIS, France.—The Bourse tone was steady today.

CONTINENTAL CAN'S
YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Continental Can Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$4,531,369	\$2,510,665
Res for deprec.	400,392	323,111
Taxes	850,000	44,000
Balance	3,280,977	2,143,554
Pfd div	344,575	353,237
Com div	450,000	400,000
Pfd stk redem.	165,000	165,000
Surplus	2,321,402	1,239,317

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 60 bbls and 2436 bxs apples; 7332 bxs oranges, 1690 bxs grape fruit; 376 bxs lemons; 26,000 stems bananas; 269 bxs coconuts; 1055 bags peanuts, 38,560 bu potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1895 pkgs, last year 1645 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—In wood, 95 per cent patent, \$10.65@11.55; 100 per cent patent, \$10.40@11.30; rye flour in sacks, patent, \$11.50@11.65; straight, \$10.90@11.10; corn flour in sacks, \$5.90@6.10 per 100 pounds; rye meal in sacks, \$8.60@9.15; Graham flour in wood, \$10.60@10.80.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.92½@1.93; k. d. No. 2 yellow, \$1.87½@1.88; k. d. yellow, \$1.82½@1.83; yellow, \$1.77½@1.78.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs; 97½@98; 38 to 40 lbs; 97½@98; 36 to 38 lbs; 96½@97; 34 to 36 lbs; 96½@97; No. 2 white oats, 97½@97½; No. 3 white oats, 96½@97½.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$10.75, cut and ground, \$12.36.

Cornmeal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$3.65@3.70; cracked corn, \$3.70@3.75; granulated, per bbl, \$10.50; bolted, per bbl, \$10.45.

Hay—No. 1 grade, \$28@29; No. 2 grade, \$24.50@25.50; No. 3 grade, \$19 @21; stock hay, \$17@19.

Straw—Rye, \$18@19; oats, \$13@14.

bran, \$45; Transit shipment, spring feed, \$58; stock feed, \$59; gluten meal, \$55.

Beans (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan fancy pea beans, \$13.50@14; California small white, \$13.75@14; yellow eye, \$14@14.50; red kidney, \$14 @14.50; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$10.50

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FOOTWEAR TRADE
BECOMES QUIET

Affairs Locally Resume Even
Tenure Now That Almost All
Buyers Have Finished Semi-
Annual Visit—Result Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is obvious that the Boston shoe market has settled down to the steady routine of business which prevails except when the buyers make their semi-annual visits. Although a few distant merchants are still in the market, the rush is over, and the number will be changed only little from now to the midsummer campaign.

Business resulting from the visit of the buyers last month was on the whole very good, but many of the local manufacturers assert that it was not universally so, but disappointed ones are always to be found, and the usual cause can be attributed to the actions of individuals.

The situation is unfavorable to late comers, and to procrastinators it will be extremely so, inasmuch as they left the market with little booked besides staples. Reports from manufacturers of all grades, from adult to children's sizes, justifies the statement that factories of reputation have secured a spring business too large for satisfactory shipment of late orders. Men's fine shoes, expensive as they are, have been sold up to May in most cases, and a few factories are still fixed that new business is turned down. Ladies' boots, or low cuts, from the medium grades to the highest in value are well sold up, the opposite being the exception and not the rule.

Women's and misses' low grade are not in that condition, neither are men's, boys' and youths' of a relative quality, but reliable footwear, featured with a reasonable amount of style, and from that up to the latest products, have sold freely and at prices fairly commensurate with the leading commodities of other markets.

The firmness at which prices are held was surprising to the buyers, and from the viewpoint of a casual observer of leather conditions it was remarkable, but shoe manufacturers are immovable on questions of price, and the times are such that a willingness to make changes was never so rare as it is this season.

Manufacturers are anticipating a shortage of labor when the spring and summer activities get to a point that requires a full capacity output. Already this condition is plainly manifested, but because of the fact that all of the shoe plants are not running full capacity, the loss of shoemakers is not fully realized. Because of this condition manufacturers are inclined to be cautious when new business is offered, and it may also account for the refusal of some to take on new trade.

Factory affairs are somewhat mixed in their reports, as many plants are being operated to their fullest extent while others have little cutting to do besides Easter business.

The transportation problem is likely to prove a factor requiring more than ordinary attention.

There has been an effort to make consumers turn from stylish footwear to that in which service is the only feature. So far it has fallen on barren ground, for the shoe buyer is more susceptible to beauty and fine workmanship than ever before, and as the public is willing to buy the best, although its cost seems high, the shoe merchants cater to the tastes of their customers.

The packer hide market shows no indication of recovery from the downward tendency which has been its main feature since the year began. The receipts of light weight stock continues to come freely and prices rule well off from those of a year ago. Reports that the tanning packers are putting a liberal number of hides into their vats are no doubt true, but even so, quotations were the same, and it is rumored that private terms were given on large lots, which statement is likely to impress the average tanner that figures lower than the market rates marked the deals, a fair assumption if nothing more.

It is believed that the break in the light hide prices may pull down the heavy ones, and although that may not come about, it cannot be looked upon as a sustaining influence, although considering the quantity necessary for a large army, it hardly seems probable that the value of heavy native steers will take any notable drop, especially when their number is largely in the minimum. The inactivity in the demand for civilian leather is partly accountable for this weakness in the hide market, therefore, any sharp revival in the call for footwear would no doubt put the packers in a position whereby they could hold figures where they now are, but it would then be no easy matter while the receipts keep up to what they can be figured on for two months or more.

Pulloffs for the next eight weeks will be of the lowest quality, and as most of the demand for shoe leather is for winter service, it must place these unfavorable light hides upon a basis not at all flattering to the holders. Therefore nothing except a remarkable demand for commodities using leather which these light hides supply will raise quotations, but for the present appearances are decidedly against any such action. It would be a fair assumption, therefore, to reckon upon no advance in light hide prices for the next few weeks and no surprise if they ease off a bit.

It may not mean anything, but there have been more local buyers shopping in the leather district for the last 10 days than for a month or more, and though actual buying has been small, leather dealers feel that it means business.

The demand for sole leather for domestic use is still light. Hemlock overweight is held at not more than 50 cents, middle and light sizes running as low as 40 cents up to 45 cents. Union backs are fairly active, quotations for lightweights 70 cents; heavies to be best, 80 cents. There appears to be much more actual business going on in union leather now than since the last autumn's dullness began. Oak sole leather is fairly well absorbed by government contractors, therefore, buyers for home footwear have to pay anywhere from 80 and 85 cents for good selections.

Calif.-skin tanners are fairly optimistic over the improvement in the general situation, still it is not over active at that, but their discernment is keen, therefore because the prospects are better they are more energetic. Black skins are still quoted at 55 cents, choice selections, and really selling at those figures. The most active are the colors, and tanners are indeed fortunate that they have a standard shade to work with. Tans, men's weights, are held firmly at 65 cents. Light skins for ladies' footwear can be had for less, but the best selections do not vary much from men's quotations.

There has been more looking than buying in the side upper-leather market, but as one merchant expresses the situation, buyers never visit the leather district for fun, therefore, it seems to some that they may bring business. Prices cannot be found out to a certainty, but quotations are always easy to get. It may be said that those figures remain about where they have been for 10 days or more. The tanners are full of work, so this dull spell has not caused any anxiety. Glazed kid sales are not too numerous, in fact, while there is a big inquiry, there is a small amount of actual business. Probably buyers are disappointed at the firmness of prices, and are holding off in the hope that inactivity will force a drop. This policy is one way to get results, but it may be news to some that there were more than 4,000,000 less goat skins imported last year than during 1916; therefore, it seems probable that today's quotations will appear low when buyers want this stock in April, if not before.

MASSACHUSETTS
INCORPORATIONS

One hundred and twenty-six business concerns received their charters under Massachusetts laws in January, with authorized capital aggregating \$16,456,000. This represents a decrease of seven companies and \$14,276,000 in capital from December, the previous month. A marked decrease is shown when compared with January, 1917, when 252 concerns were incorporated with a total permitted capital of \$21,130,000.

POWER CONCERN TO
ISSUE NEW NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, into which the Salmon River Power Company has just been merged, has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to make an issue of \$1,300,000 two-year secured 6 per cent convertible gold notes in order to refund \$546,000 maturing obligations and to finance an additional 15,000 horsepower unit now being installed at one of its plants.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD
TO BE SCRAPPED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Alton & Jacksonville Road, with 21 miles of standard gauge tracks connecting Alton and Jacksonville, Ill., will be disposed of as junk by its owner, John J. Cummings of Chicago.

The road, which is said to represent an original cost of \$800,000, never succeeded as a financial venture, and five years ago a protective committee of the bondholders forced a receivership.

DISTRIBUTION OF
DRY GOODS GAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co. say that the current wholesale distribution of dry goods is ahead of last year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future delivery is considerably larger. Customers have been in the market in about normal numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are fully as good as a year ago.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORP.

The Electrical Securities Corporation reports earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, as follows:

Inc from secur	1917	1916
Standard Oil (Cal.)	\$504,821	\$489,484
Int on notes, dep, etc.	75,101	77,932
Prof from sales	431,876	24,970
Expenses	(292,292)	(1,500)
Bond interest	212,068	214,671
Dividends paid*	250,000	250,000
Balance surplus	466,549	55,107

*Dividends as above include yearly 5% on \$1,000,000 preferred, \$50,000; and 8% on the \$2,500,000 common stock, \$200,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	92 1/2	94 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	100
Illinois Pipe	190	195
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98
Midwest Refg	109	111
Ohio Oil	82 1/2	83 1/2
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505
Prairie Pipe	255	260
South Penn Oil	290	295
Standard Oil (Cal.)	22 1/2	23 1/2
Standard Oil (Ind.)	650	655
Standard Oil (Ky.)	325	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	674	675
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	24 1/2	25 1/2
Union Tank Line	84	88

CONTINENTAL MOTORS
PROFITS FOR YEAR

DETROIT, Mich.—Stockholders of the Continental Motors Corporation have received the company's pamphlet covering operations from Jan. 24, 1917—the date when the present West Virginia corporation took over the assets and business of the former Michigan corporation of the same name—to Oct. 31, the end of the company's fiscal year.

The company's net profit for the period, before allowing for interest, depreciations and for federal excess profits and income taxes, was \$2,052,068. Deductions were: Interest on floating debt, \$25,108; depreciation \$390,147; federal taxes \$240,000, total of \$655,253, leaving \$1,396,814 as the balance of net profits for the period.

This balance after allowing for nine months' dividend requirements on the company's \$3,500,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock outstanding, is equal to 8.31 per cent on the \$14,528,580, par value of outstanding common stock.

The balance sheet shows total assets of \$14,117,911 on Oct. 31. Net current assets are \$4,537,085, compared with \$4,194,562 at the end of the preceding fiscal period.

Sales for the period show a gain of 32 per cent over the previous fiscal year and on Oct. 31, 1917, orders booked amounted to \$17,361,000.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been placed on record in the sale of The Regent, a six-story brick apartment hotel property, situated at 780 Beacon Street, Back Bay. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$68,000, of which \$12,500 applies on 4157 square feet of land. Herman H. Cleveland is the buyer, taking title from Daniel Dodge et al.

Mr. Cleveland also takes title from the Boston Penny Savings Bank, owners of two four-story and basement brick dwellings at 60-70 Middlesex Street, South End. This estate is taxed on a valuation of \$18,400, and the 2344 square feet of land carries \$4600 of the amount.

Deeds have been recorded in the sale by Thomas Kelley to Clinton B. Sherwood, of the residence property at 215 Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury. The assessed value is \$9100, of which \$3800 is on a lot of 6950 square feet and \$5300 on a three-story dwelling. Mr. Kelley has also sold to Mr. Sherwood a parcel of land on Humboldt Avenue, near Ruthven Street, containing 9831 square feet assessed \$5500. Frederic Vieux was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 2406-2422, Ward 13; Hiram Whittington estate; alter stores and offices.
Hanover St., 42-48, Ward 5; Hanover Trust Co., H. E. Davidson; alter stores and lots.
Northampton St., 188, Ward 13; Benj. G. Bowden, C. A. & F. N. Russell; alter lodging.
Hanover St., 50-62, Ward 5; American House Hotel Co., H. E. Davidson; alter hotel.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the fish pier, South Boston, today were: Schra Bay State 94,400 pounds and H. L. Marshall 12,900. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8, steak cod \$13.50, market cod \$10, pollock \$8.50, large hake \$15, medium hake \$11, and cusk \$7.

One arrival was reported at Gloucester today, the Waldo L. Stream from Bay of Islands, N. F., with 1000 bbls salted herring.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Am. Explo.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Boston & Mont.	45c	47c
Butte Detroit	3 1/2	3 3/4
Caledonia	53	55
Canada Cop.	2	2 1/2
Chev Motors	117	122
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	2
Cons Copper	6	6 1/2
Cosden & Co.	21 1/2	22
Curtis	38	41
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecla Mining	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jumbo	16	18
Magnolia	109	111
Merritt	21 1/2	22 1/2
Midwest	112	114
Midwest Refg.	109	111
National Zinc	21	22
Oklahoma P. & R.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Peoples	16 1/2	17 1/2
Penn Ky.	5	5 1/2
Sappula	8	8 1/2
Shinclair Gulf	22 1/2	23 1/2
Smith Motor	14 1/2	15
United Motors	24 1/2	25
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright Martin	6 1/2	7

COMMANDER WYATT SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—As a result of certain statements made before the Drysdale commission investigating the Halifax disaster, the suspension of Commander Wyatt is announced. Admiral W. C. Storey, who was appointed to take command at Esquimaux, is being brought back from the Pacific Coast to take command in Halifax. Admiral Storey will succeed Commander Martin, who was in charge of the administration of Halifax Harbor. The latter it is announced, will be transferred to Esquimaux.

NEW OIL STOCK PLANNED

OIL CITY, Pa.—Galena Signal Oil Company plans to increase its common stock from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring additional properties in Texas and shipping facilities.

NEW LIBERTY LOAN
AND MONEY MARKET

Prospects for Active Demand for
Accommodation at Firm Rates
for Some Time to Come, Ac-
cording to Bankers

CHICAGO, Ill.—In its monthly review of business and finance the National City Bank of Chicago says in part:

Full details touching the third Liberty Loan are not yet available, but the indications are that the Treasury will make some announcement within a few weeks. It is expected that the Government will have raised about \$10,000,000 additional before the close of this fiscal year on June 30 next. The money market has also to reckon with the preparations to meet the record-breaking tax payments of June 15. It is believed that these payments for income taxes and war taxes will reach \$3,000,000,000. About one-third of this sum, or \$1,000,000,000, has already been financed through the sale by the Treasury of certificates of indebtedness. These certificates will be accepted in payment for the taxes due on that date, and since they offer the holder a 4 per cent interest return, they will be very effective as a relief measure at a time when the money market might otherwise be over-burdened with having to provide for such unprecedented tax payments on a single day. Besides being bought up by the banks, these certificates are largely held by corporations and others having very heavy payments to make to the Government to satisfy the requirements of the War Revenue Act. The money market outlook, therefore, is exceptionally interesting, and because of the forthcoming tax payments and demands in connection with the impending government loan, the prospects are for a reasonably active demand for accommodation at firm interest rates for some time to come.

The redempt facilities of the Federal Reserve banks provide a ready means, however, for responding to the demands of mercantile borrowers. These facilities will also be again utilized in large measure by banks seeking temporary accommodation for subscribers to the third Liberty Loan.

No nation ever had such an extraordinary foreign trade movement as the United States enjoyed in 1917. The official figures show that our excess of exports over imports during 1917 reached \$3,274,000,000. The corresponding international trade balance for the year 1916 was \$3,089,184,500. One of the most astonishing disclosures was the outward merchandise movement of \$589,000,000 last December. This total exceeded the 1916 figures by \$68,000,000 and broke all records with the exception of the remarkable movement reported in January, 1917, which reflected a speeding-up process in anticipation of the taking effect of Germany's crusade for unrestricted submarine warfare. For the entire 12 months, the export of merchandise rose \$746,000,000 over 1916 and no less than \$2,672,000,000 over 1915. In the year's gold movement, there was an excess of imports over exports of \$166,000,000. This total foreign trade showing is so extraordinary as to make it difficult for anyone to predict the ultimate effect of such prodigious piling up of debt against the rest of the world.

Important changes must necessarily result from the action of the Government in taking over the railroads for operation during the war period. Such a move involves such an extraordinary readjustment as to make it difficult for anyone to foretell its ultimate consequences. This action has been of great assistance to holders of railroad securities, who are now assured of a continuance of normal income, with definite action by the Government in building up their property and maintaining it at a level of high efficiency.

FISH COMMITTEE ENTERPRISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Through the efforts of the Fish Committee of the Food Control Administration, 36 cars of frozen lake trout and white fish caught in Lakes Winnipegosis, Winnipeg, Manitoba and other inland waters west of the Great Lakes, have been distributed to points in Eastern Ontario, a large proportion coming to this city. Since the regulation of a month ago ordering fishermen to give the Canadian consumer the first consideration, the bulk of the catch has been diverted from the United States to Canada, and of the 227 cars shipped only 125 cars went across the lines. This fish is sold to the Canadian retailer at 12 1/2 cents a pound.

The Fish Committee also has a scheme in view to encourage the purchase of coarser fish from the Atlantic by cooperative societies in Ontario, a car of Atlantic cod having already been sold to the Cooperative Society of Lambton County and distributed amongst its members at 9 cents a pound in 200-pound lots. With such shipments the committee sends with each case directions for storage and pickling of any fish that cannot be used at once, so that no waste may be allowed when warm weather comes.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended Feb. 2:

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
Hogs	165,791	227,161	230,940
Cattle	56,292	72,749	62,192
Sheep	63,993	74,822	59,081
Total	286,076	374,732	352,213

GULF STEAMSHIP CO.
SELLS SUBSIDIARY

The Mexican Navigation concern's tonnage in the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies system of steamship lines has been purchased by the Yucatan Government for the local trade. The price paid for the 18,000 tons and ships was \$4,250,000; the sale also includes other assets of the Mexican Navigation Company.

The Mexican Navigation Company owns nine modern freight and passenger steamers. In August, 1916, the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company bought 2379 shares of Mexican Navigation stock, paying \$1,534,863. The New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company owned 1000 shares of Mexican Navigation stock, so that the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies obtained control of 75 per cent of the Mexican Navigation Company stock.

Although the stock purchase has finally proved very profitable for the Atlantic, Gulf interests, the use to which it was proposed to put the Mexican Navigation Company never developed as intended, due to the disturbed conditions in Mexico. The Mexican Navigation steamers ply between New Orleans and east coast Mexican ports.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS
MAY BE TAKEN OVER

WINNIPEG, Man.—Congested traffic on Canadian railways is contributing largely to the factors on which the Government has been appealed to take over all lines on terms similar to the United States. Scores of representatives of organizations throughout the West are at Ottawa trying to force the Union Government to take such action, quoting United States authorities for example on retarded fuel and grain movement in the States. The Government is confronted with the alternative of seizing lines or advancing rates 15 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

There are 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in Australia available for the armies of the Allies if ships could be obtained.

In Amoy, China, the American dollar is quoted as worth \$1.34. The normal rate is about \$2.25.

It is officially stated that the seventh German war loan realized \$3,156,415,000, compared with \$3,235,000,000 for the sixth loan.

Farm loan bonds aggregating \$21,500,000 were sold during the past year. Additional bonds are being issued at a rate of approximately \$3,000,000 a week.

Charlotte, Mich., is the first city in the United States to report the sale of at least one thrift stamp or war savings certificate to every inhabitant. Charlotte has a population of 6000.

The Public Service Commission of New York, in a report on equipment of the New York Central Railroad, says that out of 1149 locomotives, 725 are good, 401 fair, 23 bad. The company has 99 new locomotives ordered.

Wages paid to employees in the automobile industry in America aggregated \$748,000,000 a year. This included 550 automobile factories, 1080 accessory plants, 25,000 dealers, 25,500 garages and 13,500 repair shops.

A special stockholders' meeting of the National Aniline & Chemical Company has been called for Feb. 18 to vote on a proposed issue of 45,652 new preferred shares of \$100 par value, making the total authorized capital \$25,504,650.

The De Beers Consolidated Mines Company annual report shows total revenue for 1917 of \$30,766,195, and expenditures of \$9,520,390, leaving a balance of \$21,245,805, which after paying dividends, etc., of \$11,991,500, leaves a balance carried forward of \$9,254,305.

In none of the 14 years of its history, prior to 1916, did the United States Steel Corporation's earnings come within \$74,000,000 of the \$235,000,000, which it will pay for 1917 taxes. As recently as 1914, earnings were \$163,000,000 short of that amount.

Steel fabricated orders in December amounted to 205,200 tons, or 114 per cent of the entire capacity of bridge and structural shops of the country. Total sales of fabricated steel for 1917 amounted to 1,875,000 tons, compared with 1,500,000 for 1915 and 1916 together.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York says the world's gold production in 1917 was valued at \$428,380,988, compared with \$456,593,695 in 1916, and \$470,329,527 in 1915, the largest ever recorded. The production in 1917 was the smallest since 1907.

Corporate obligations maturing in 1918 in the United States, according to L. F. Loree, president of Delaware & Hudson Co., amounted to \$741,631,853. Railroads furnish \$214,191,439 of the total, public utilities \$224,128,683, industrials \$182,637,760, and municipal bonds, \$120,673,971.

David Bey, Turkish Finance Minister, says in the Berliner Tageblatt that the Turkish public debt now amounts to 8,000,000,000 marks, compared with 3,000,000,000 before the war. A loan agreement with Germany which expires in February and which will be renewed, provides a \$32,000,000 monthly advance to Turkey.

Spanish exchange high rate (peseta) \$2428 in New York, November, 1917; normal value \$139. In spite of the balance of trade in favor of the United States, has been found to be due to the trade between Spain and the Allies of Europe, being largely in favor of Spain and the balance being paid through New York from the Allies' credits in this country.

THE FRATERNITE
FRANCO-AMERICAINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the war institutions that has done most splendid work, and with as little obtrusiveness as might be, is that which is known as the "Fraternite Franco-Americaine," and under its auspices has just taken place a gathering at the Sorbonne at which striking testimony was paid to the value of its efforts. Marshal Joffre himself came to preside, and he was attended by M. Paul Painlevé, M. Louis Barthou, M. Briex, the Rev. Dr. Watson, Miss Schofield, M. Hovelsaue and others, while among the audience were Colonel Bonel, representing the President of the Republic, and Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador. M. Painlevé spoke of the magnificent character of the work that had been done by the fraternity, one of the most useful and most noble institutions that had been originated by the war. It had taken some 40,000 orphans under its care.

Then M. Briex referred to the great benefits that had been derived from the American assistance in this matter, and the touching idea of the children of free America extending their hands in brotherly fashion to their little comrades of France, orphans of the great war. What, then, he asked, was their emotion when the American envoys came to the hearth and home of the poor little French? He said it was difficult for a French woman to go abroad to make an appeal for their orphans. In these circumstances two English ladies, Miss Schofield and Miss Fell, had the delicacy to understand. In leaving their homes and abandoning all their private interests to give themselves up wholly to this good cause, they had endeavored to fulfill a national duty. At the time when France bore the weight of the war almost alone on the western front, when England was preparing her formidable effort, it seemed to them that in working for the benefit of the orphans, the future of France, they were serving to the best of their ability the common cause. They had labored to the full extent of their strength, their intelligence and their heart, at the risk even of their lives, since they had crossed the ocean four times when the submarine danger was at its height.

Miss Schofield and Miss Fell were listened to with profound emotion as they related the stories of their voyages to the United States, and told how they were everywhere received with enthusiasm, of the love of France that was exhibited on every hand, and of the willingness that was shown to respond to their appeal. Dr. Watson, in a short speech, said that this good work had made the real France known to the United States better than any oratorical propaganda. M. Barthou added some words of appreciation, and as a finish to the proceedings a choir of little children sang hymns in French and English.

TRACTION COMPANY
PLANS BETTERMENTS

BALTIMORE, Md.—The directors of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company approved the \$3,000,000 issue of one-year notes to be placed in West Virginia and Baltimore as of Feb. 1. The money will be spent for improvement to be made on the lines of the company including a great deal of construction work.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—S. P. Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Lenox.
Brady—H. Kronig; U. S.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot; U. S.
Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Purcell Co.; Boston City Club.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Kansas City—S. O. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Oleovich of E. Oleovich Co.; Essex.
Montreal, Can.—Nathan Cummings; Lenox.
New Orleans—J. L. Steinar of Steinar Shoe Co.; Essex.
New Orleans—L. Kohlman of L. Kohlman & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; 132 Lincoln St.
San Francisco—George R. Weeks of Williams Marvin Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nicklesburg & Co.; 157 South St.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.<

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
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Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is a minutes to shops and theatres, 8 to South and 11 to North Stations. Good parages nearby. The Puritan is the distinctive Boston House and is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send you our booklet of the hotel with guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor Runs around Boston. C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Woman's Land Army

The Woman's Land Army of America, which was formed a few weeks ago to provide women workers for farms this spring and summer, is to be ready in March. The girls and women who enlist with the land army are not skilled workers, but there will be a large demand for their services at \$2 a day. It is said to be the unskilled workers whom the farmers are most in need of. The women are expected to volunteer for service of not less than two months. The plan will be to send the workers out in units of 10 to 100 from the home office 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, or from one of the branch offices. The project passed the experimental stage last year, when it was proved that there was a good field for unskilled women workers on the farms. One apple grower, whose orchards are near Chester, N. Y., wrote to the Land Army office that the women workers on his place last summer "made up in intelligence, willingness, and team work what they lacked in strength." The units house themselves, as a rule, maintaining their own establishment in a cottage or camp, near the farm or farms where they are engaged during the day. Evenings and Sundays they have the advantage of their own congenial community life. Mrs. Robert C. Hill, vice-chairman of the Land Army's advisory council, says, "We work with the small farmers, such as are numerous in New York State. The Government sends out men for agricultural work, but they are for the great farms in the West. The need we strive to meet is different. At first the farmer is prejudiced against the idea, and does not want the 'farmerettes.' One farmer after another says, 'I won't have city girls fussing around on my farm.' Then there comes a day when something must be done at once, and there aren't enough men. He decides to try a pair of these despised 'city girls.' They work well. After that he is a steady customer. The Bedford County farmers declared with one voice after the last season that they could not get along without the 'farmerettes.'"

Art in the News

It is a pleasant thing to see art featured in the news of the day. By this is meant not such articles as that describing Enrico Caruso knitting during a peasant episode in "L'Elisir d'Amore," but the uncommon amount of space given to comment upon the violin playing of Heifetz, and the singing of Galli-Curci, coloratura soprano of the Chicago Opera Company. If an art event is big enough, it will gain attention, even in papers which appear to regard business and politics as the chief sources of news. The morning after the premiere of Rodan's "Chantecler" in Paris, newspapers all over the world carried lengthy cable reports of the way the chief incidents in the story were presented and how they were received. In France interest was so great, as a result of the nine years that elapsed between the first announcement that the play was in process of composition and the night of the performance, that the Parisian newspapers carried generous reprints of portions of the work, so that the multitude which had been unable to buy tickets for the first performance might gain some idea of the nature of the piece.

The Best Labor Police

Labor leaders of vision long ago realized that they would best gain their ends by putting their requests, for improved working conditions and additional pay, on the basis of justice and recognition of the cost to their employers of marketing the product of the workers. The more advanced labor leaders have also insisted on keeping of the ranks clear of trouble makers, men seeking to gain their own ends by making the workmen believe themselves abused. It has been proved that a great deal of pro-German activity is traceable to this sort of trouble making. The laborers were persuaded to strike, work necessary to the pushing of war plans stopped, and the object of the agitators was gained. That labor is itself awake to the manner in which it has been exploited is evident in such action as that taken by the United Mine Workers of America in their biennial convention, for revision of the organization's constitution, held in Indianapolis. The delegates passed a resolution expelling from membership anyone remaining affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the world. This latter body is avowedly anarchistic one speaker said, having "no regard for law except when they seek its protection after the commission of some dastardly act. No law-abiding, self-respecting organization could afford to harbor a class whose acts are so abhorrent to everything American."

Maine's White Coal

Maine business men and legislators have been brought by the present coal shortage to a sharp realization of the need of developing to the full the water power facilities of the State.

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Every room has private bath and long distance phone.
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Gov. Carl E. Milliken, it is understood, is considering the advisability of calling a special session of the Legislature to do away with the present bars to state ownership and operation of water power resources. After an analysis of the situation in Maine an investigator said: "The larger portion of the 1,000,000 horsepower now going to waste can be utilized. The Water Storage Commission, in 1910, found that Maine had 1,023,000 undeveloped water horsepower, with a possible increase by storage of an additional 453,000 horsepower. One water horsepower used continuously for one year develops the power of 13 tons of coal. Regardless of party, the people who are unhampered by corporate influences, the people who pay the bills and bear the burden, will, in my opinion, approve of this expenditure if the matter is honestly and fearlessly placed before them."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of National Industrial Conference Board, of the United States, is a native of New York City, of Austrian ancestry, who was educated in Austrian schools and technical institutions, and prepared himself thoroughly for the profession of engineering. He went to Washington to take this post as an expert, qualified for it by connection with the Westinghouse, the Siemens and Halske, and the General Electric manufacturing companies, his headquarters being at Lynn, Mass. For the General Electric Company he has been the "engineer on economic issues" since 1908, and this experience has given him unusual knowledge of the whole problem of employment of labor, the waste involved in ordinary methods of selecting and discharging workers, and the relation of stability of status to efficiency of production. Prior service on state and federal commissions investigating these and other aspects of the industrial problem made it quite natural that he should be selected for this post. A few years ago he served the State of Massachusetts as chairman of the commission on old age pensions and annuities.

The Hon. Dunbar Plunket Barton, who spoke at the opening of the Air Service exhibition held in Dublin, Ireland, recently, has been a judge of the High Court of Justice of Ireland since 1900. Educated at Harrow, and at Oxford, where he was president of the Union in 1877, he was called to the Irish bar in 1880 and the English bar in 1893. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1898 to 1900, and represented Mid-Armagh in the House of Commons as a Conservative, from 1891 until he was appointed to his present position in 1900.

Harold De Wolf Fuller, recently editor of The Nation (New York), who has resigned to establish a new weekly journal in New York City, graduated from Harvard University, then traveled in Europe, and returned to become an instructor in the department of comparative literature at Harvard, where he remained until 1911, when he joined the ranks of The Nation, as an assistant editor, under Paul Elmore More. When Mr. More retired, Mr. Fuller, in 1914, was elected to the place formerly made memorable and influential by E. L. Godkin and W. P. Garrison. Mr. Fuller is to have associated with him in his new venture, Dr. Fabian Franklin, formerly of the Baltimore News, and more recently of the New York Evening Post, the staff of which he left last year, owing to differences of opinion about the war.

Maj.-Gen. Payton C. March, U.S.A., chief of the artillery of the expeditionary forces in France, is to become chief of the staff of the United States Army, and will return home to aid in that process of coordinating and invigorating action by the war bureaucracy, which both Secretary Baker and the public are demanding. General March's father was a famous scholar on the faculty of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania; and the youth not only had a full course of study at this institution, but grew up in an environment calculated to establish high intellectual and moral ideals. Selecting military life as a profession he went to West Point and superimposed upon his culture in the humanities the technical knowledge and disciplinary training of that academy, one which Lord Kitchener advised Australia to make her model as she settled problems of military education. Assigned to the artillery arm, March, the whilom cadet, began a career of study and service that never has ceased to be effective both for him as a man and for the country he has loved. In the Russo-Japanese War he was detailed to be one of the

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THE SHOPPING CENTER
American observers. In the war with Spain and in the Philippines he improved all chances to get knowledge born of experience. Of late years he has served on the general staff; and now, he leaves General Pershing's forces the better for his supervision, and faces the supreme test of his career.

Professor William Henry Schofield, of Harvard University, who, as western exchange professor, will visit Knox, Beloit, Carleton, Grinnell and Colorado colleges, during the next four months, and lecture before the students and faculties of these institutions, is president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and also a prominent member of the National Security League. Incidentally, he will serve the interests of these organizations while at the western centers of education. He is a Canadian who was educated at Victoria College, Toronto and at Harvard University, and then specialized in the literatures of Northern Europe, studying at the universities of Copenhagen and Christiania. After teaching for a while at the Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Can., he returned to Cambridge in 1897 and joined the faculty of Harvard University as instructor in the department of English literature. Steadily rising, he won the professorship of comparative literature in 1906, and also became head of that department. He kept in touch with Europe during the intervening years, and a few years ago was sent by Harvard, first to Berlin in 1907 and to Paris and Copenhagen in 1911. He has written much within his own field, and of late has done much for understanding of ancient and modern Scandinavian literature by his financial and administrative aid rendered to the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

ARKANSAS WOMAN LAWYER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
HOPE, Ark.—Miss Sarah G. Shields of this place is the first woman in Arkansas to be admitted to practice law in all state courts, including the Supreme Court. Until 1915 women were not permitted to practice in the state courts.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

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The resorts of Georgia and Florida each year become the winter home of an increasing number of thoughtful New Englanders who choose to spend the winter in a spring-like climate, with pleasant associates, amid scenes of great natural beauty.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Liquor and Public Officials
HOLLYWOOD (CAL.) CITIZEN—What a strange hold the liquor interests of the country must have upon public officials. Public officials declare that they dare not eliminate the liquor industry during the period of the war for the laboring man will refuse to work without liquor. If the officials really believe this argument their condition is pitiable. Does the evidence obtainable in the states where the traffic is abolished teach them nothing? Can they point to a single factory or institution in the country where the abolishment of the liquor traffic has failed to increase the efficiency of the laboring men? Why is the Government placing so many war orders in Michigan if officials believe that the abolishment of the liquor business is going to interfere with efficiency? Doubtless the whole truth concerning the strange hold that the liquor industry is able to maintain on our country at the present time is the same truth that has always been manifest in the support of its business—namely the control on politics the average man will never be able to give any other explanation for the conduct of a nation, in search for efficiency, that will close schools and factories, have meatless days and wheelless days at the same time that it allows the liquor institutions to continue to consume thousands of tons of fuel, thousands of bushels of food, congest the rail-

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Fireproof Elegant Refined European Cuisine and Service
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

roads with their shipments and destroy the efficiency of the men and women who consume the products.
The Lobbyist
WASHINGTON (D. C.) HERALD—This is surely the winter of discontent for the professional lobbyist. Everybody will now take a fling at the "lobbyist." Lobbying will not stop, however, and we are not sure that it ought to stop. A "lobbyist" is not necessarily one who is trying to influence legislation for the sole benefit of his employer. He may be engaged in holding up vicious legislation. Many a bill has been introduced as a bait to the lobby and many a lobby has swallowed the bait, in the belief that the fisherman might run out of bait. Capital has much at stake, and a lobby to safeguard it is a legitimate lobby; but just as illegitimate is the lobby that works under cover, and by stealth, to shift the burdens capital should bear on to the people.

Short Wheat Rates
BALTIMORE (MD.) NEWS—If this war can be won by the use of a little more rye and corn at the table and a little less wheat and that change is necessary to winning the war and can't be effected in any other way, then failure to effect it by compulsion would be a violation of the oath of office of the President and of every man in Congress. We have our choice between voluntary and obligatory short wheat rations. That is all there is to it.

New Orleans, La.
The Paris of America
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.
For booklets write Monitor Office or
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd.
Proprietors
St. Charles Hotel
New Orleans
Train service as far South as Old Point Comfort was never better!

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
The Chamberlin is one of America's greatest Resort Hotels—a luxurious home, with exceptionally distinctive social activities and recreations. Rarest of sea-foods and the perfection of Southern hospitality. Accessible and charming in environment, yet far enough away from the hum of every day life.
GOLF EVERY DAY ON OUR EIGHTEEN-HOLE COURSE
For booklets, reservations, etc., apply to
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.
GEORGE E. MARSHALL, 348 Washington Street, Boston, and the information bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS
DE LAND FLORIDA
Famous winter golfing resort. 18-hole course—grass putting greens. One of the South's best courses. Beautiful scenic location on high ground in East Florida.
NOW OPEN
Theo. C. Brooks, Manager

Hotel Browning
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Fireproof—Luxurious.
Every room has bath. Handsome home for \$2. Delightful Cafe Loggia. Beautifully catered. Music—Dancing—Billiards—Bowling. Fine suites for tourists and permanent occupancy.
The Hollander
Cleveland
Elegance, dignity, refinement, comfort and convenience combined.
European plan; rates with bath, \$2.50 upwards.

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
300 ROOMS - ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens
Attractive Waiters
JOHN B. DODGE, Manager.

Hotel Carlton
Exclusive Family Hotel.
Five blocks from retail section, two blocks from electric cars.
AMERICAN PLAN, \$2.75 and up.
EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.25 and up.
NO BAR
HOTEL CARLTON
The Leading Family Hotel in Milwaukee.
614 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CANADA
WHEN IN TORONTO
You should not fail to stop at
The Queen's Hotel
"A breath of Old England." Charming home atmosphere. Cuisine unexcelled. Prices extremely moderate. Favored by travelers for its unique and delightful hospitality. MCGAW & WINNETT.

CALIFORNIA
Van Nuys
Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO.
B. W. THOMPSON and J. J. PEDERSEN, Managers.

CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES
HART BROS.
EUROPEAN PLAN
RATES PER DAY
100 Rooms, 1 Person \$1.50
100 Rooms, 2 Persons \$2.00
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CANADA RAILWAY
ISSUE PROMINENTIt Is Probable Dominion Lines
Will Be Divided Into Two
Groups and So Deal WithSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The chief subject which is at the present moment agitating the minds of the Government, the railway world and the public generally, is the future of Canadian railways. A committee of the Cabinet has the matter under consideration, and it is not expected that anything definite will be given out for a considerable time. Rumor, however, has it—and there would seem more than the usual amount of probability in the present rumor—that, in the end, the Canadian railways will be grouped into two systems: the one to be taken over entirely by the Government, and the other, for the period of the war, will be operated in coordination with the government system. This latter, of course, is the Canadian Pacific Railway, while those coming under the other heading are the Intercolonial, the Transcontinental, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific. As already stated, Cabinet members do not see exactly eye to eye. While part of them are advocates of the complete nationalization of all the railways in Canada, others strongly object to the Government assuming such an enormous responsibility, especially at the present moment.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is so closely connected with the Grand Trunk, that it would be practically impossible to nationalize the one without the other. Thus the situation would appear to be that the Railway War Board will, in due course, assume control of all the railways, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that that system will be made to coordinate with the government system as may be necessary in the public interest.

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive of the Ontario Hydro-Railway Union, believing the proposed 15 per cent freight increase to Canadian railways unnecessary and wasteful, passed a resolution advocating the immediate nationalization of the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific railways, and the matter will be placed before the general meeting of the Hydro-Railway Union to be held here early this month.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, in a memorandum to the union said, that sooner or later the country must take over the Grand Trunk Pacific, whose annual loss is now exceeding \$6,000,000, and there can be no doubt that the acquisition of the Canadian Northern by the country is also necessary and beneficial, each company being strong where the other is weak, and the two operated together would save large sums of money. In the East similar results can be obtained, he said, by operating the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk as one line. It was pointed out also that the Royal Commission indicated in its report that the present undesirable situation was caused to a large extent by duplication of lines.

To raise the rates, the preamble to the resolution says, "would mean the capitalizing of millions of dollars of fictitious value, adding at once increased burdens to be borne by the public, and which the public will, in the end, be forced to assume and pay as the various roads become nationalized. It is suggested that these railways should be operated on a plan similar to those in force in Great Britain and the United States, as a war measure."

GUSTAVE HERVE
ON ALLIED POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Gustave Herve sums up the position of the belligerent groups at the end of the year 1917 and their prospects for the future with all his accustomed trenchancy in the pages of *La Victoire*. "We should have very much surprised," he says, "if anyone had told us on the 1st of January, 1917, that the war would not be over before Dec. 31, 1917, but who could have foreseen the Russian catastrophe? Russia has cost us dear in the course of this war. To begin with, came the first catastrophe in June, 1915, when her first military collapse took place suddenly, owing to a lack of munitions for her artillery, with the result that Russian Poland was lost, Bulgaria entered the war, Serbia was crushed and the war was prolonged by almost two years. This year, he says, some the Russian revolution, which the lack of intelligence on the part of the Russian revolutionaries allowed to degenerate into a struggle of slaves who had broken their chains, and we have had the worst spectacle of a people, in the full stress of battle, deserting their allies. Was this on account of a superior idealism? No! It was on account of a moral weakness and because they could not endure the agony of the trenches, which can only be borne by races which have attained a high concept of social duty and of individual honor.

"It is the unhappy Rumania, it is their sister nation, Italy," continued M. Herve, "who, together with Serbia, Montenegro, Northern France, Armenia and all the Allies have had to pay by this prolongation of their agonies for this failure on the part of Russia; the greatest treachery in history. All the same, the terrible ignominy of that spectacle must not prevent us from realizing that the Allies have gained during this sad year. "The year 1917, for all its bitterness, has witnessed the deliverance of Noyons, Bapaume, Tognier and Peronne. It has seen the British troops at Jerusalem and Baghdad, or, in other words, the beginning of the

breakup of Turkey, and it has seen the entrance of America into the war, an event which carries greater moral consequences with it than anything which has happened in the world since the French Revolution. And for the first time since the beginning of the war, the heroism of the soldiers at the front, the magnificent discipline of the allied peoples behind them, and the resignation of the women who have uncomplainingly made the most terrible sacrifices are beginning to receive their reward; for the first time since August, 1914, the enemy has shown signs of distress; he has asked for peace. When the statement was made during this last year that the enemy did not look as if he was winning, people shrugged their shoulders and pointed to the map which showed a good slice of Russia occupied, two-thirds of Rumania, the greater part of Serbia, Belgium, a good bit of France and, finally, a good bit of Italy too.

"All the same, all these immense conquered territories were offered to the Allies by the Germans in December, 1917, on condition of a restoration of things as they were before August, 1914, and that there should not be an economic boycott after the war. Russian Poland, Serbia, Belgium, Northern Italy and Northern France, they were ready to give them all up for the sake of peace. Those who claimed to be the victors were ready to give back all they had taken since August, 1914. So the balance sheet stood at the end of 1917.

"They shall have peace," says Gustave Herve, "when, in addition to the countries they have stolen since August, 1914, they offer to give up the populations they enslaved before that date and who claim their freedom. Peace; let them have it, when they offer to give back Alsace-Lorraine to France, Trent and Trieste to Italy, Transylvania to Rumania, the Serbian provinces of Austria-Hungary to Serbia, Armenia to the Armenians, Bohemia to the Czechs and Poland to the Poles. When, by this recognition of the right of those European peoples who possess a national conscience not to be treated like so much cattle, they shall have proclaimed the failure of German militarism, the keystone of the arch of universal militarism, and when they have admitted their defeat and have submitted to justice and to the international policy which the Allies represent, and so have made the foundation of the Society of Nations possible, they can have peace. This peace we offer them for 1918."

LORD CURZON'S MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following is the New Year's message that Earl Curzon of Kedleston has sent to the Primrose League, of which he is the grand master:

"A year ago I wrote in my New Year's message to the Primrose League that this terrible war might involve another year, and perhaps more, of endurance and suffering; and this foreboding has proved to be only too accurate. Indeed, the severest crisis, the supreme trial, lies before us, not behind us, and in the next six months we may be confronted with perils greater than any we have yet overcome. The spirit of our country and our race must and will respond to the call, not merely because we are as convinced as ever we were, if possible, more so, of the righteousness of our cause, but because a weaker nation might entail the loss of all that we are out to win for the world and civilization, and would place the nations of the earth at the mercy, whenever he chose to strike again, of an enemy inflamed with arrogance and contemptuous of all moral law, so that their lot would be worse than ours. Our generation will at least have died for freedom, but the next would be born to slavery. Peace we all desire. Peace on Hohenzollern terms we could probably obtain without difficulty. But any such peace would be a disgrace to ourselves and treason to those who come after. Our peace must not be merely a parchment peace, but a security peace. The burden, but also the honor, of fighting for this kind of peace has been thrown, for reasons which we cannot fathom, upon the time to which we belong. Never let it be said that we flinched from the glorious responsibility. Let us take fresh heart and courage from the example of those who have already paid the price. And let us not forget that the war will be won just as much by fortitude at home as by valor in the field."

DUBLIN BOY SCOUTS RALLY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The first, and a most successful first, Boy Scouts' rally was held in the Round room of the Mansion House, Dublin, recently, by the courtesy of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Laurence O'Neill. Dublin has been fortunate in having as a temporary inhabitant Captain Romanes, who is serving with King Edward's Horse, but who in more peaceful times is Scout Commissioner for South London. Captain Romanes was told that it would be impossible to run a successful rally in Dublin, and he at once set to work to prove that the statement lacked that most necessary requisite, a foundation, for the Mansion House rally, which opened at 3 p. m., and was repeated in the evening, was a huge success from start to finish. Captain Romanes had prepared his ground to some extent by addressing two largely attended meetings on the subject of Boy Scouts, and this rally cannot but give a tremendous impetus to the Boy Scout movement in Dublin.

TRAVEL DISCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—All railroad officials in this district are discouraging travel just for pleasure. Travelers complain now that it is hard obtaining satisfactory accommodations, and passenger trains are more often late than on time; this is said to be due to the order giving coal trains right of way.

CANADA INDORSES
ALLIED WAR AIMSDuke of Devonshire Forwards
Statement to This Effect to
the British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The conference between the representatives of labor and the War Cabinet, under the chairmanship of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, have completed their labors after two days' session. While no official statement is likely to be issued for several days, it is said that the Government promises earnest consideration of the recommendations made by the labor leaders.

In referring to the serious condition of affairs now confronting the Allies, and the recent declaration of war aims by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, and President Wilson, the Minister read a statement of Canada's war aims, which had been sent by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire on behalf of the Canadian Government to the British Government. The cable warmly approved the war aims of Great Britain and declared that the Dominion ministers were in cordial agreement with the plan enunciated by the Prime Minister as being the best calculated to restore and maintain the blessings of security and peace and they reaffirmed their determination to continue their wholehearted support of the cause of labor and democracy, until the purpose for which the British Empire is fighting shall have been accomplished.

BRITISH PLANS FOR
1918 POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Government consider it a matter of urgent national importance that every effort should be made to secure the largest possible acreage under potatoes in 1918. In order to further this object, Lord Rhonda, with the concurrence of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for England and Wales, and of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, makes the following announcement:

1. With a view to encouraging the maintenance of the 1917 acreage under potatoes and the breaking up of further areas of grass land, the Food Controller will be prepared to enter into contracts with farmers for the delivery (as and when required) of approved varieties of main crop potatoes on the following terms:

Time	England	Scotland
for delivery and Wales		
Nov. 1, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£5.10.0	£4.10.0
Feb. 1, 1919, to March 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£6.10.0	£5.10.0
March 1, 1919, to April 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£7.10.0	£6.10.0
April 1, 1919, to May 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£8.10.0	£7.10.0
May 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£9.10.0	£8.10.0
June 1, 1919, to July 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£10.10.0	£9.10.0
July 1, 1919, to Aug. 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£11.10.0	£10.10.0
Aug. 1, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£12.10.0	£11.10.0
Sept. 1, 1919, to Oct. 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£13.10.0	£12.10.0
Oct. 1, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£14.10.0	£13.10.0
Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 1, 1919, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£15.10.0	£14.10.0
Dec. 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1920, f.o.b. (or f.o.b.)	£16.10.0	£15.10.0

The above terms will apply only to sound ware potatoes grown on acreage in excess of the total acreage under potatoes on the same farm or holding in 1916, and will be subject to the following special conditions:

(a) The total acreage under potatoes on the farm or holding in question must not be less in 1918 than in 1917.
(b) Any directions issued by the Board of Agriculture regarding spraying, harvesting and pitting must be duly carried out.
(c) Applications for contract forms must be made not earlier than Feb. 1, 1918, and not later than May 1, 1918, and should be addressed to the Director of Vegetable Supplies, 18 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, S.W. 1.
2. As from Nov. 1, 1918, the Food Controller will purchase the entire crop of Great Britain with the exception of:

(a) Potatoes grown on holdings including less than one statute acre of potatoes.
(b) Potatoes grown for the grower's consumption, or for consumption on the grower's farm.
(c) Potatoes grown for experimental purposes.
The purchase price will be eventually assessed with due regard to the size of the crop and to the quality of the potatoes, but for sound ware will be in any case not less than the f.o.b. (or f.o.b.) prices indicated in the following scale:

Time	England	Scotland
for delivery and Wales		
Nov. and Dec. 1918	£5.10.0	£4.10.0
Jan. and Feb. 1919	£6.10.0	£5.10.0
March, April, 1919	£7.10.0	£6.10.0
May, 1919, to end of season	£8.10.0	£7.10.0

The prices for seed and undersized potatoes will be announced in due course, but every grower will have the right to retain any seed he may require for his own use.

3. Delivery in both cases is to be made as and when required, and price, weight and condition are to be determined in accordance with the scales set out above, as at the date when delivery is taken.

Subject to proper precaution having been taken, the Food Controller will bear the risk of damage other than normal wastage.

4. The Food Controller, as at present advised, does not propose to take over or fix prices for the 1918 crop before Nov. 1. If, however, for special reasons, e. g., a partial failure of the crop or general shortage of foodstuffs, it becomes necessary in the national interest to fix any maximum prices, such maximum prices will not be less than those indicated below:

July 1 to 15	£14 per ton
July 16 to 23	£15 per ton
July 24 to 31	£16 per ton
Aug. 1 to 7	£17 per ton
Aug. 8 to 14	£18 per ton
Aug. 15 to 21	£19 per ton
Aug. 22 to 28	£20 per ton
Aug. 29 to Sept. 5	£21 per ton
Sept. 6 to Oct. 1	£22 per ton
Oct. 2 to Oct. 8	£23 per ton
Oct. 9 to Oct. 15	£24 per ton
Oct. 16 to Oct. 22	£25 per ton
Oct. 23 to Oct. 29	£26 per ton
Oct. 30 to Nov. 5	£27 per ton
Nov. 6 to Nov. 12	£28 per ton
Nov. 13 to Nov. 19	£29 per ton
Nov. 20 to Nov. 26	£30 per ton
Nov. 27 to Dec. 3	£31 per ton
Dec. 4 to Dec. 10	£32 per ton
Dec. 11 to Dec. 17	£33 per ton
Dec. 18 to Dec. 24	£34 per ton
Dec. 25 to Dec. 31	£35 per ton

A separate announcement will be made at a later date as to the Irish crop.

The differential treatment given to Scottish potatoes reflects the desire

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port difficulties by putting the highest
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of the trade and takes into account
the fact that Scottish farmers obtain
their seed cheaper and command a
higher price for it than English farm-
ers.

AN UNUSUAL COURT IN EDMONTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alberta.—What was
perhaps the most unusual court held
in the British Empire, and undoubtedly
in Canada, was held in this city re-
cently, when the magistrate, Emily
Murphy, presided over a session in the
women's court, that was composed en-
tirely of women officials. The clerk
of the court was Mrs. E. McNamara.
Two cases were on the docket for
hearing. One case was handled by
Miss Edith Nave, probation officer;
the other case was presented to her
by Mrs. M. Chadwick, also a
probation officer. These officers were
congratulated by the magistrate on
their able handling of the cases.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT

The orchestra of the New England
Conservatory of Music, George W.
Chadwick, conductor, gives a concert
in Jordan Hall on the evening of Fri-
day, Feb. 8, with Lee M. Pattison,
pianist, assisting. On the program is
Shepherd's fantastic humoresque for
piano and orchestra, which will be
performed for the first time, the com-
poser conducting. Other selections
are the first symphony of Schumann,
the overture to Cherubini's "Water-
Carrier," and the suite for piano from
"Pelléas and Mélisande," by Fauré.

CANDIDATE IS URGED

Governor McCall has been requested
to nominate John Weaver Sherman of
Boston, who for a number of years
served on the legislative committee of
the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L.,
to fill the vacancy on the State Board
of Conciliation and Arbitration. This
request was made in a communication
from the Boston Newspaper Writers
Union.

SUPERINTENDENTSHIP DECLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Julian Alvin
Carroll Chandler, superintendent of
schools in Richmond, who recently
was offered the position of superin-
tendent of schools in Newark, N. J.,
at a salary of \$9000 a year, has de-
clined to accept the position.

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The East bowed low before the blast,
In patient, deep disdain;
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.

It is, therefore, with genuine surprise that the Westerner, who today visits the Orient, finds virtually the entire East coming with a rush into the Western world.

While riding on the back of a camel on the edge of the Sahara Desert, and not far from Biskra, I heard a whirling overland, and looking up I saw an aeroplane of the French army, wheeling over the black tents of the Bedouins. The Moslem pilgrims are no longer obliged to go to Mecca by camel caravan, but are whirled there by express trains. . . . I found the Gaekwar of Baroda installing cinematograph machines through the rural sections of the native state of Baroda, and going incognito to sit in a back seat and watch the expressions of the Indian cultivators, as they witnessed the modern methods of farming on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska. China is not behind. The land which we have so long connected with an antiquated people, remote from our civilization as in the days of Marco Polo, has now established a parliament, developed reformers urging the single tax, revolutionized her school system, and reports the doings of suffragettes in Peking. Japan . . . is largely responsible for this change which has thrilled the Orient from Tokyo to Morocco, and Japanese progress in all forms of enlightenment is the order of the day. A single intimation of this is the fact that ninety-eight per cent of the men and ninety-seven per cent of the women of Japan can read and write. . . .

It is a great moment for the Orient. It is a period of tremendous import for all Asia, alert with new desires and new hopes. The East today is a great melting-pot of diverse forces; East and West, religion and economy, antiquity and modernity, are all struggling and seething together. Few men, even those who best know these people, dare to predict the result. One thing is certain, the Oriental is at last awake. His conservatism and his aloofness have been broken up. He stands on the borderland of vast and unlimited possibilities. He is facing the dawn of a new Oriental Day.—Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, in "The Modernizing of the Orient."



Neidpath Castle, on the Tweed, Near Peebles

The town of Peebles, which stands beside the River Tweed, has had a long and varied history. It is a place of much charm, partly on account of its old and interesting buildings, but principally by reason of the beauty of its surroundings. On each side of the river the hills rise steeply, wooded in parts with pine and fir trees; while in the valley is the gray town, with its cross, its old churches, and its five-arched stone bridge, which dates from about 1647, spanning the River Tweed. An old Scottish saying speaks of "Peebles for pleasure," and in the town a curious custom is observed each year on May 21, when a "Beltane Queen" is chosen from among the

inhabitants, and "Beltane" sports are held. This seems to be a survival of one of the customs of the original Britons; and it used to be an occasion of great interest, attended by pleasure seekers from all the surrounding districts, and even from Edinburgh itself. About a mile up the valley stands the old castle of Neidpath—a typical border keep, frowning down from the rock on which it stands above the curving river. This castle is of great antiquity, dating back to before 1300, and it must have been immensely strong, to judge by its ten-foot thick walls, broken only by narrow slits of windows. Even in early days, however, solid masonry was unable to

stand against artillery fire, and it was taken by Cromwell's troops in 1650. Lower down the Tweed from Peebles, near Innerleithen, is Traquair House, probably the oldest inhabited mansion house in Scotland. It was formerly a royal residence, visited by many of the Scottish kings. It is a solid building with many narrow windows, and stone walls of immense thickness. Hard by Traquair House the burn of Quair passes on its way to the Tweed, and near here is that bush made famous in the songs of the north.—

Will ye gang wi' me and fare
To the bush aboon Traquair?

The March Toward Babylon

Saint Louis Expedition to Egypt in the year 1218

After we had remained some time in this city of Damietta, the Sultan laid siege to it, on the land side, with a numerous army. The king and his men-at-arms were soon properly drawn out. In order to prevent the Turks from taking possession of the camp we had on the plain, I went to the king fully armed, whom I found in the same state of preparation, as well as all his knights seated around him on benches, and most humbly requested that he would permit me and my people to make a course against the Saracens. But the moment Sir John de Belmont heard me, he cried out with a loud voice, commanding me, in the king's name, not to dare to quit my quarters until I should be so ordered by the king. . . . We remained a long time in and before Damietta; for the king had none in his council who advised him to march further, until his brother, the Count de Poitiers . . . had returned; for he had with him the arrière-ban of France. From fear that the Turks might force the camp, with their cavalry, the king ordered it to be surrounded with deep ditches; and on their banks there were numerous parties of cross-bows and others who watched during the nights. There was much joy in the whole army on the arrival of the Count de Poitiers, the king's brother; and shortly after the king assembled his barons and council, and asked them what route he should pursue, whether to Alexandria, because there was a good harbor for boats and vessels, to being provision to the army. But this plan was not approved of by the Count d'Artois, who said he would never march to Alexandria until he should have been at Babylon which was the seat of Empire in Egypt. At the beginning of Advent, the king and his whole army began their march toward Babylon, according to the advice given by the Count d'Artois. On the road near to Damietta, we met a branch of the great river; and the king was advised to halt a day, until a dam should be drawn across that the army might pass. This was easily done; and the river was stopped so level that it did not overflow, and might be crossed with facility. It is proper that I say something here of the river which runs through Egypt, and which comes from the terrestrial paradise; for such things should be known to those who are de-

sirous of understanding the subject I am writing on. This river differs from all others, for the more brooks fall into a large river, the more it is divided into small streamlets and spread over a country; but this river has not such aids, and seems always the same. When arrived in Egypt, it spreads its waters over the country. About the period of St. Rem's Day, it expands itself into seven branches, and thence flows over the plains. When the waters are retired, the laborers appear, and till the ground with plows without wheels, and then sow wheat, barley, rice, cummin, which succeed so well that it is not possible to have finer crops. No one can say whence this annual increase of water comes, except from God's mercy. Were it not to happen Egypt would produce nothing from the very heat of that country; for it is near to the rising sun, and it scarcely ever rains, but at very long intervals. The river is quite muddy from crowds of people of that and other countries who, toward evening, come hither to seek water to drink. They put into their vessels which hold four almonds or four beans, which they shake well, and on the morrow it is wondrous clear and fit to drink. When this river enters Egypt, there are expert persons accustomed to the business, who may be called the fishermen of this stream, and who in the evenings cast their net into the water, and in the mornings frequently find many spices in them, which they sell in these countries dearly, and by weight; such as cinnamon, ginger, rhubarb, cloves, lignum-aloes, and other good things. It is the report of the country that they come from the terrestrial paradise, and that the wind blows them down from these fine trees, as it does in our forests the old dry wood. What falls into the river is brought down with it, and collected by merchants, who sell it to us by weight. I heard in the country of Damietta, that the Sultan had frequently attempted to learn whence this river came, by sending experienced persons to follow the course of it. They carried with them a bread called biscuit, for they would not have found any on their route, and on their return reported that they had followed the course of the river until they came to a large mountain of perpendicular rocks, which it was impossible to

climb, and over these rocks fell the river. It seemed to them that on the top of this mountain were many trees; and they said they had seen there many strange wild beasts such as lions, serpents, elephants, and other sorts, which came to gaze at them as they ascended the river. These travelers, not daring to advance further, returned to the Sultan.—From the Memoirs of John Ford de Joinville.

The Romantic in Early American Literature

"America was romantic from the first. I presume it is with others as with myself," writes George E. Woodberry, in his "America in Literature." "Classical beauty leaves me contemplative, romantic beauty incites me. The spirit of life in America is an incited spirit. In Hawthorne's American themes the encircling wilderness of Puritanism, the life of the decaying generation, the aspiration of the reformers, were romantic; so were the forests of Cooper's "Pathfinder," the Hiawatha year, and the idealizations of his country that Lowell shaped. . . . In atmosphere, faith, and passion alike, romance has been our genius; it continued so in Bret Harte's picturesqueness and Joaquin Miller's arid sublimity. The romantic spirit, too, was fed not only from contemporary literature—the European wave of the time—but from its fountain-heads. These men went to the great works of the race. They translated Homer, Dante, and Faust; Longfellow gathered the spoils of the saga and ballad and Lowell grew familiar with troubadour and troubadour. In the most vivid autobiographical word he ever wrote he said of this experience: "I was the first who ever burst into that silent sea." "Emerson appropriated, as best he could, Persian image and atmosphere through Von Hammer. History sympathized with them in Prescott and Motley. To these must be added the infusion of German philosophy in the transcendentalists, with Hedge as their center of learning, not without satellites, and the re-birth of old English and the ballads which Child accomplished. . . . But if our authors, by their foreign context and artistic sense, departed from the body of the people, on this side of romantic pre-

When Paul was brought before the deputy of Achaia charged with persuading men to worship God contrary to the old rites and ceremonies, Gallio, the deputy, without waiting for any defense on the part of the accused, straightway dismissed the charge, saying, "If it be a question of words and names, and of your law, look ye to it; for I will be no judge of such matters." Doubtless Gallio recognized something of the unquenchable vitality of true religion which cannot be confined to any set formula but which must unfold perpetually in order to express the infinity of God. Paul's activity, following that of Jesus, was turning the thought of men to the essential import of worship and away from mere forms, to the vital meaning of every one of the very terms which had degenerated into names for ceremonies. As Archbishop Trench wrote in "The Study of Words": "Nothing, I am persuaded, would more mightily convince us of the new power which Christianity proved in the world than to compare the meaning which so many words possessed before its rise, and the deeper meaning which they obtained, so soon as they were assumed as the vehicles of its life, the new thought and feeling enlarging, purifying, and ennobling the very words which they employed."

Today Christian Science likewise takes the old words and uses them in their real significance, revealing thereby to all humanity broader and clearer glimpses of the one Spirit and its infinite expression. Men, however, as disinclined as in Paul's time to give way before genuine spirituality, have condemned or ridiculed the style of the works in which Mrs. Eddy has presented Christian Science to the attention of the world, in proportion as it has failed to discern the metaphysical exactness of her phraseology. Preconceiving arbitrarily that a term of hers ought to have a certain meaning but finding that it fails to convey at all this preconception, people have too often been content jeeringly to proclaim her diction unintelligible. Only when one is willing to abandon one's old conceptions of phrasing and willing really to study what this original style sets forth with scientific accuracy, does the true vigor of Mrs. Eddy's use of the English language begin to appear. Then, whether the reader be a professor of English or without education, he gladly recognizes that her works are the best of literature in that she has said clearly and beautifully just what she has meant, and in that, moreover, what she has meant is the fundamental truth about God and His infinite creation, truth totally different from the conceptions of the materialistic centuries.

Take, for instance, the word indi-

viduality. Though the Latin from which this word is derived means not divided, whole, complete, centuries of misconception have almost entirely reversed this meaning until people ordinarily think of individuality as that which divides or separates one person from another, in other words, human personality. Mrs. Eddy, of course, uses the term in this latter ordinary sense in many cases. When, however, she wishes to turn thought altogether to the true spiritual individuality, she uses the word in its highest metaphysical signification—individuality, wholeness, oneness. Thus in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 2) she says: "We do not conceive rightly of God, if we think of Him as less than infinite. The human person is finite; and therefore I prefer to retain the proper sense of Deity by using the phrase an individual God, rather than a personal God; for there is and can be but one infinite individual Spirit, whom mortals have named God."

The proof that God is individual or whole is simple. Man, being conscious, independently of any of the material senses, knows that spiritual consciousness is. What really is, must necessarily be all there is, for anything outside of what is, must be merely non-existence. This divine consciousness, which is all that provably is, therefore is the infinitely complete, individual cause for man's being conscious, is the one true God, whom the only real man expresses without limit. As Mrs. Eddy says, on pages 23 and 24 of "No and Yes," "God is All-in-all; but He is definite and individual, the omnipresent and omniscient Mind; and man's individuality is God's own image and likeness,—even the immeasurable idea of divine Mind."

Immeasurability constitutes then the individuality of man just as it does of God. For the word "man" like the word "God" there are, of course, countless synonyms. Idea, image and likeness, expression, activity, man, are but different names given to all that the divine consciousness is conscious of. The relationship of divine Mind and idea is illustrated best by the sun shining. Here we see that just as the sun emits one light, so God sends forth one infinite activity of manifestation. Human analysis alone divides the sun's one emanation into rays of light, heat, color, and so on; and human analysis alone claims to divide man into human beings, one with business ability, another with literary talent, a third with musical genius, and all the others with various cherished but obviously limited idiosyncrasies.

The metaphysical truth is that man in the image of God has freedom and fearlessness, has patience and firm-

ness, in fact all the spiritual quality of which it is possible to conceive. Indeed genuine fearlessness is patience and firmness likewise, for one without the other would be as impossible as light without color. Any name, therefore, is but a human word for the infinity of what in the last analysis is Spirit's one individual, immeasurable idea.

The turning away from a sense of many little persons and other unsatisfactory appearances to the truth about God and spiritual man occasions no loss whatever but the gain of an unlimited sense of individuality or wholeness. Seeming limitations, whether of supply, health, friendship, happiness, or ability to do in any way, vanish in the presence of the one wholeness which is all there is. Instead of human pride in some temperamental trait and jealousy of other observed characteristics, man experiences the perfect reflection of God. Boundless activity, ordered by Principle, is the essence of spiritual man, of whom Mrs. Eddy speaks on page 11 of "No and Yes," when she says: "Man has perpetual individuality; and God's laws, and their intelligent and harmonious action, constitute his individuality in the Science of Soul." Then she straightway continues: "In its literary expression, my system of Christian metaphysics is hampered by material terms, which must be used to indicate thoughts that are to be understood metaphysically." As human perception is broadened by the infinite exactness toward which every term which she uses must turn thought, healing goes on. Wholeness and health are identical. The substance of true worship then is to see beyond mere "words and names" to the divine Mind's one infinitely whole activity, which, call it what we will, is the eternal Word.

River Song

Ply the oars, away! away!
In each dew-drop of the morning
Lies the promise of a day.

Rivers from the sunrise flow,
Springing with the dewy morn;
Voyagers 'gainst time do row,
Idle noon nor sunset know,
Ever even with the dawn.

Since that first "Away! away!"
Many a lengthy reach we've rowed,
Still the sparrow on the spray
Hastes to usher in the day
With her simple-stanza'd ode.

—Thoreau.

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An Alaskan Aurora

When first the heavens were noticed there was one clear bow of milky light stretching from the northern to the southern horizon, reflected in the broken surface of the river, and glistening on the ice cakes that swirled down with the swift current. Then the southern end of the bow began to twist on itself until it had produced a queer elongated cork-screw appearance half-way up to the zenith, while the northern end spread out from east to west. Then the whole display moved rapidly across the sky until it lay low and faint on the western horizon, and it seemed to be all over. But before one could turn to go indoors a new point of light appeared suddenly high up in the sky and burst like a pyrotechnic bomb into a thousand pear-shaped globules with a molten center flung far out

to north and south. These globules stretched into ribbon streamers, dividing and subdividing until the whole sky was filled with them, and these streamers of greenish opalescent light curved constantly inward and outward upon themselves, with a quick, jerking movement, and every time the ribbons curved, their lower edges frayed out, and the fringe was prismatic. . . . There was no other color in the whole heavens save the milky greenish-white light, but every time the streamers thrashed back and forth their under edges fringed into the glowing tints of mother-of-pearl. Presently the whole display faded out until it was gone. But, as we turned again to seek the warmth of the house, all at once tiny fingers of light appeared all over the upper sky, like the flashing of spicules of alum under a microscope when a solution has dried to the point of crystallization, and stretched up and down, lengthening and lengthening to the horizon, and gathering themselves together at the zenith into a crown. Three times this was repeated; each time the light faded gradually but completely from the sky and flashed out again instantaneously.

For a full hour . . . the fascinating display was watched. . . . It was a grand general aurora, high in the heavens, not vividly colored except for the prismatic fringes, but of brilliant illumination, and remarkable among all the auroras observed since for its sudden changes and startling climaxes. Draped auroras are common in this country, though it has been wrongly stated that they only occur near open seas, but their undulations are generally more deliberate and their character maintained. This one flashed on and off. . . . Yet it was noticed that even in its brightest moments the light of the stars could be seen through it.—Archdeacon Stuck.

To the Almond

Thou harbinger of sunlight, warmth, and odor.

Thy flower might seem the fuel
That feeds the Spring's green
taper,
So quickly doth its jewel
From thy black branches fade away
in vapor. . . .

Then ave atque vale!
Though thus so briefly blowing,
Such wonders crown us daily,
We have no heart fair flower, to weep
thy going.

Farewell! with all thy graces!
Till thou hast flickered by us,
Their flord full embraces,
Laburnum, chestnut, lilac, thorn, deny
us.

—Edmund Gosse.

The Bells

Shadow and light both strove to be
The eight bell-ringers' company.
As with his gliding rope in hand,
Counting his changes, each did stand;
While rang and trembled every stone,
To music by the bell-mouths blown.
Till the bright clouds that towered on high
Seemed to re-echo cry with cry.
Still swang the clapper to and fro,
When, in the far-spread fields below,
I saw a plowman with his team
Lift to the bells and fix on them
His distant eyes, as if he would
Drink in the utmost sound he could;
While near him sat his children three,
And in the green grass placidly
Played undistracted on, as if
What music earthly bells might give
Could only faintly stir their dream.
And stillness made more lively seem.
Soon night hid horses, children, all
In sleep, deep and ambrosial;
Yet, yet it seemed from star to star,
Welling now near, now faint and far,
Those echoing bells, rang on in dream,
And stillness made even lovelier seem.

—Walter de la Mare.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Publishers of
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,"
"THE HOUSE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
"THE MESSAGE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
and all other authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918

EDITORIALS

Labor and the War

IN CAUSING itself to be generally distrusted and denounced, the ruling caste in Germany has achieved, since August, 1914, remarkable success in at least one particular. The world has finally been brought to the point where nothing that emanates from the German Government is accepted for what it professes to be. Nothing that issues from the Wilhelmstrasse, from the Imperial Schloss, or from Grand Headquarters is now taken at its face value. Berlin is not believed even when, as sometimes happens, it sees advantage in telling the truth. This, however, is not the worst of it; the saddest phase of the standing to which the German people have been reduced by autocracy is found in the fact that the rest of humanity has, for the time being, ceased to view with confidence their apparently honest words, acts, or intentions.

This is exemplified in the widespread reservation with which news of great strikes and revolutionary tendencies among the working classes in Germany is now received in the United States. Coming from any other country under the sun, information confirmed from so many different quarters, and so strongly supported circumstantially, as are the reports referred to, would not be questioned, so far as the main facts are concerned, but coming from a country, the Government of which has evidently thrown veracity to the winds to suit its convenience, even the believable meets with doubt and incredulity.

Nevertheless, that discontent and disaffection among the working classes prevail throughout the Central Empires cannot reasonably be questioned. What has taken place in Austria, it is fair to assume, is now being repeated throughout industrial Germany. Nor is the disquiet occasioned by strikes and riots likely to be repressed in Germany as successfully as in the case of her nearest ally. The example set by labor in Russia, an example tacitly approved by the German Government in its anxiety to find release for its army on the eastern and northern fronts, is, without doubt, influencing the proletariat of the Central Empires, and may be followed to the extent of creating revolution. But the thing of greatest moment which the conditions throughout Germany and Austria at this particular time present to the allied nations generally, if Russia be removed from consideration, is a most important, significant, and satisfying contrast.

In a broad sense, there is today no labor question in Great Britain, France, Italy, or the United States. In each of those nations the mass of the people are wholeheartedly and unreservedly with their governments. Speaking of the United States in particular here, for a special purpose, nothing could be more gratifying than the attitude which organized labor has taken toward the war. We have it on the word of one in authority that 100 per cent of the trades unionists of the Republic are "backing Pershing."

Instead of accentuating differences existing between labor and capital at the beginning of the war, the tremendous changes incident to the entrance of the nation into the conflict, and the great responsibilities that have fallen upon American citizenship by reason of these changes, many of them of a nature completely to upset old relationships and conditions, industrial disputes of long standing have been either satisfactorily adjusted or laid aside for the time being, and unification of interests, rather than a widening of divisions, has been the order of the day.

The great difference between the attitude of labor in the allied democracies and that of labor in the allied autocracies, toward their respective governments, is that while, in the latter case, the working masses are striving to overturn, in the former case the working masses are determined to preserve, their political systems. Among the workers of the United States there is almost no other sentiment than that of loyal devotion to the nation's flag and institutions. No testimony could be more eloquent or convincing in support of this statement than that afforded by the recruiting records, which show, among many things the Republic should be proud of, that more wage-earners than industrial establishments could spare sprang to the colors at the first call.

A Warning from Switzerland

EVER since the war began, Switzerland has been recognized as an observation post of first importance. One gets from there, a French writer recently remarked, the best view of what is going on in the German plain. It is the Germans, however, rather than the Allies, who have recognized the extraordinary value of this oasis of neutrality in the midst of war. From the first, they have used the country for the propagation of many strange movements, movements like that of the Zimmerwaldians, the German taint of which did not appear on the surface. During the last few months, Germany has doubled, and more than doubled, her efforts in Switzerland, and the list of German and Austrian statesmen who were known or believed to be in the country, a short time ago, is certainly a formidable one.

Now, nowhere is the effect of this invasion seen more clearly than in the Swiss press. Certain Swiss papers are indeed in the front rank of the German diplomatic offensive, and every possible effort is being made to create, throughout the whole country, that sense of uneasiness which the German agent regards as most favorable for his work. The papers speak, it is true, with all the sturdiness of neutrals, and all the independence of Swiss neutrals, but only the most superficial acquaintance with German methods is needed in order to detect, again and again, the unmistakable accents of the Wilhelmstrasse. As a writer in *L'Homme Libre* put it recently, the strangest rumors are everywhere abroad. Now it is

that ninety divisions from the Russian front are being rushed across Germany to the western front, and now that a great attack is being planned by the Austro-German forces on the Allies in the Salonika region, whilst some papers speak of an invasion of England, or of a breach coming between the United States and Japan. And then, running through it all like a golden thread, is the perpetually inspired report of a break-through on the part of the French troops in the Swiss Jura.

There is, it is welcome to note, a growing alertness on the part of the Swiss authorities to the full meaning of this situation. From more than one quarter in the country have come warnings of the gravest kind, not only to the Swiss people, but to the Allies. There may be in Switzerland a very strong sympathy with Germany, but it is only necessary that the Swiss people should fully realize how such sympathies may ultimately lead their own country into danger to dispose them very urgently to think again.

Only quite recently, of course, Swiss convictions received a terrible jolt at Zürich, where crowds, inspired by German propagandists, set the authorities at defiance, and Switzerland is coming to perceive that by just such disruption as this all power of national resistance would be nipped in the very bud. To quote one of its own writers: "Behind this pacifist-anarchical movement we consider that we can clearly recognize the physiognomy of the German agent provocateur, who has contributed more to the success of the Central Powers in Russia and Italy than their military leaders." It is a grave warning, but a very necessary one, and Switzerland would do well to give it heed.

Dr. Naon's Mission

THE announcement of the arrival of Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, in his own country may now be expected at almost any hour. He has gone home on a very important mission, and one in which the United States and all of the allied nations are peculiarly concerned. Dr. Naon is generally looked upon as being among the ablest representatives of Southern American countries at Washington. He has for years been wholly in sympathy with the idea of Pan-American unity, in so far as such an arrangement might make for the peace and prosperity of the Americas. It has been no secret that he has been in sympathy also with the United States in its attitude toward German aggression in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. While guarded in his expressions of opinion, it is known that he heartily approved of the entrance of the United States into the war. And it is known with greater positiveness that he thoroughly disapproves of the wavering policy of his own country, for which President Irigoyen has been mainly responsible. Upon being informed that the President had refused to sign the bill declaring war existent with Germany, passed by the Argentine Congress, he immediately sent his resignation to President Irigoyen. The latter, however, insisted upon his remaining at his post in Washington, and, after some correspondence, a compromise was reached under the provisions of which the Ambassador was to have the privilege of making a brief visit to Buenos Aires for the purpose of talking over the entire situation with the officials of his Government. For his own part, Dr. Naon declared that he would either return within the time stipulated and resume his duties as Ambassador, or, if disappointed in the result of his visit, insist upon the acceptance of his resignation, and refuse to return at all.

Pending the arrival of Dr. Naon, things have been held in statu quo. Such a break as the Argentine Congress sought in the measure it adopted has thus far been averted by President Irigoyen and a group of his supporters, which, while upholding his administration on political grounds, is far from agreeing with him on this particular question. The position of the President and of this group has been made increasingly difficult by the torpedoing of the Argentine steamship *Ministro Irriendo*, on January 26, an incident that has already aroused feeling in Buenos Aires to a high pitch.

President Irigoyen has been one of the most popular men in the Republic. As a Radical leader he has had at his command the strength of the entire progressive element. But he put his popularity, and his future political career, in jeopardy when he refused to go with the influential minority of the Government which believes that the Argentine nation cannot, with regard for its honor and its future standing before the world, longer refrain from taking its place beside the Allies for the cause of democracy.

Dr. Naon represents an influential element in Argentina which believes that the destiny of the southern Republic is largely bound up in the future of the United States. The same element decidedly prefers to be allied with the democracies of Great Britain and France, and with the progressive forces in Italy, to maintaining any sort of connection, beyond that which is purely commercial, with the Central Powers.

A few days more should tell the story of Dr. Naon's mission. The refusal of President Irigoyen to meet the Ambassador's views would by no means close the incident. Rather would it serve to hasten a crisis which could hardly fail to result in overturning the power of those in Argentina who, for some mysterious, perhaps ulterior, reason and in defiance of the better sentiment of the Republic, persist in a fatuous course.

An Army for the Fields

IT is the growing season in one part or another of the United States all the year around. Some comprehension of the climatic possibilities of the nation may be obtained from the fact that, while violent winter storms were raging in the East and Middle West within the last few days, the temperature was up to the midsummer mark in Georgia and other parts of the South. Spring vegetables from Florida and the other Gulf States will soon begin to arrive in the North. Spring plowing will soon begin in many states. It is time to talk about the crops of 1918. They must, if possible, be greater than any heretofore produced within the borders of the Re-

public. If this aim is to be accomplished a beginning must be made now. More land than ever before must be put under tillage; there must be more planting; more man and woman power than ever before will be required.

Word has come from David Lubin, of the International Institute of Agriculture, in Rome, a trustworthy source, that the European crops will in all probability be smaller this year than last. This, it would seem, might be announced as a certainty. The other allied nations will be able to add little this spring to their cultivated acreage; they will enter upon the growing season with a smaller supply of foodstuffs than they had a year ago. If their deficits are to be made good it must be through increased shipments from the United States.

Plainly, there is great need of beginning at once to look seriously to the crops of 1918. The seasons do not wait. Almost before it is realized, planting time will have come to all parts of the country. Seeds are to be extraordinarily high. The Government should see to it that no willing planter shall be denied them because of their cost. But the great need is labor. Workers for the fields must be supplied, even if they have to be drafted. The average farmer, as has been repeatedly announced, is hesitating to plant his full acreage because he doubts his ability to harvest all he sows. The Government only can remove this doubt. It should be settled, and settled quickly, that the labor necessary for cultivating the crops of 1918 shall be drawn from the population without fail. The services needed should be volunteered; if they are not volunteered the men must be drafted, for it is vital that the farmers shall have all the help they can use.

Out of the ranks of the millions of minors and adults who are exempt, temporarily or permanently, from military service, the Government will find no difficulty in enlisting, either voluntarily or by conscription, the farm labor required. Above all things, there should be no delay. Organization is necessary, imperatively so, and it should begin, not next week or next month, but now. No capable person should be permitted to be idle in the United States this spring, summer, or fall. There is plenty of useful work for everybody. If food is going to win the war, as the world is often told, then those who help to produce food should, and will, share, in honor as well as in responsibility, with the men on the forward fighting line.

Hudson Bay

THERE is a ring of unconscious irony in the question, now being formulated between the nations interested: Is Hudson Bay an inland sea, or an ocean open free as the day to all? For centuries the bravest of brave mariners sought to penetrate the bergs and floes which jealously guard the portals of these mighty Canadian waters, only to be beaten back without securing a glimpse of their silent wastes.

The romance of this cold and forbidding spot on the threshold of the Arctic regions antedates, by many decades, the coming of the "Governors and Adventurers of England" who have filled the annals of the north with liads of heroic story under the more modern appellation of the Hudson Bay Company. On Ruysch's quaint map in the "Ptolemy," of 1508, there is recorded a legend which shows that men had already penetrated the strait at the northeast entrance. "Here the surging sea commences," says the curious chronicler, "here ships' compasses lose their properties." Ruysch had evidently sailed with John Cabot on his second voyage, in 1498, and penetrated what is now termed Hudson Strait. Thereby hangs a tale which has never altogether had its reliable teller. That doughty sea rover, John Cabot, set sail in 1498 with five ships, and with everything needed for the complete exploitation of a new country. But he had not been gone many days before one of his ships returned to England with the report that the fleet had been forced, by a severe storm, to make for land somewhere off Ireland. From this point begins the decided difference of opinion among the contemporary recorders. By some it is claimed that Cabot and his entire crews were lost, and that the discoveries must be attributed to his son, Sebastian. But the evidence appears to be conclusive that John returned to England in the autumn of the same year, that he had sailed direct to Greenland, and that, after exploring the east and west shores, he had headed south along the American coast. It is often claimed that Cabot actually discovered the bay in 1517, but the honor must go to Henry Hudson in lieu of more definite information.

However, the maps published about 1540 began to show, in an indefinite way, an ocean north of the known land. Michael Lok's map in Hakluyt's "Divers Voyages," of 1582, was even more explicit. It showed a long inland reach of sea extending to the southwest, but the world had to wait many years ere the heroic Hudson, in 1610, boldly worked his way into the bay and ended the era of conjecture once and for all. He sailed his ship as far as the southernmost opening, known as James Bay; where, on November 10, his vessel was frozen in, and where he was compelled to winter. In the following June he set sail for home, but a mutiny broke out among his men, who not only took command but put him and two others, together with five incapacitated men, adrift in a boat and abandoned them. So closed the career of the navigator of the great bay which bears his name, a name, indeed, written larger on the map of the North American Continent than from any other.

The curtain of discovery does not rise again on the bay until more than half a century later, and it is to the New France of Quebec and the overland route that one must now turn. Enterprising men in Champlain's colony on the St. Lawrence began to reach out west and north in their trading expeditions. The priest so often preceded the trader, that it is not surprising to find that a certain Father Albanel was selected to go overland to the bay in the year 1672. Two years before, the English King had granted the memorable charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was the report, brought by Indians, of the establishment of English trading posts on the bay that suggested to the French the Albanel expedition. Thus began the long and bitter struggle between the two nations for definite possession. Those were the days

when men's minds were obsessed, not only by the hope of fabulous wealth from the fur trade, but by the passion to discover, what Cabot and Hudson had failed to find, the legendary northwest passage to the Indies. It lay, according to popular belief, in some corner of the vast bay. And so, one day in a time of profound peace, the Governor of New France sent an expedition overland from Montreal and captured the company's five forts. But the most brilliant of the contests was the daring exploit of that French-Canadian Nelson, Iberville by name, who with one vessel fought three British armed ships, sank one, captured another, and put the third to flight within the space of four hours.

The bay is now entering upon a period of peaceful development. The deeds of heroism and the romance associated with these huge wastes are to all intents subsidiary to the prosaic deeds of commercial enterprises. The silent waters, though still the haunt of the fur trader, the American Indian, and the Eskimo, are being opened up as a short sea route to Europe for the shipment of wheat. There are several new railroads connecting the bay with the interior of the Dominion, and soon the agricultural possibilities of the soil along the coasts will be put to the test by the farmer settler.

Notes and Comments

WHILE the House of Lords has bowed to necessity and adopted woman suffrage, and President Wilson has declared his recognition of the woman question as fundamental and demanding solution, the French Parliament continues in its attitude of polite inaction. It is now the second time that, at the opening of a session, the "father of the house" has declared for woman suffrage—and been cheered in consequence. But nothing further happens. Even the bill for municipal powers, recommended by a parliamentary commission, appears to have been shelved indefinitely. For a progressive and enlightened democracy, such a record on a "fundamental" question is disconcerting.

WHILE on one side, in the United States, there is a demand for lighter railway rolling stock, no less a person than Henry Ford being in favor of reducing the weight of American passenger and freight cars to the minimum, on the other hand the Baldwin Locomotive Works has just turned out the largest locomotive engine ever constructed in America. It is so large that its boilers had to be made flexible at three different joints; so that the engine could run around a curve. The length of this locomotive is 100 feet; it weighs 450 tons; it has twenty-four driving wheels, each standing as high as an average-sized man. Under full speed, this mighty machine can exert an eighty-three-ton pull on cars behind it. This means that it can haul a freight train two miles long, 3000 tons in weight, over an ordinarily good roadbed.

THERE is, perhaps, special use for this type of engine, but it seems to be a fact that nearly every railway in the country has been to some extent handicapped, of late, by the breakdown of the newer type, or heavier, locomotives. Mr. Ford's argument should carry considerable weight. Lighter equipment and more frequent trains would seem to be a need of the railways of the United States. Weight and clumsiness are hindrances to rapid movement. A vast amount of the power generated by the locomotives on the principal railroads of the country is consumed in hauling the rolling stock itself. The necessity of reforming the entire system of railway carriage, of providing modern motive power, as well as modern equipment and modern methods of business management, has been made clearer than ever by some recent experiences. The Government has now an opportunity of doing what private management of the lines made a great mistake in neglecting to do.

THE first unit of the American army to arrive in France was popularly known as the Rainbow Division, from the circumstance that it was made up of regiments from all parts of the United States. The name is looked upon as one of happy promise. The sun may even now be touching the clouds of war with the rosy hue of promise and hope. Those who have been peering through the smoke of battle, to catch a glimpse of the proverbial silver lining to the war clouds, may soon be rejoicing in the appearance of the long-hoped-for rainbow.

THE demand that is being made on clubs and other quasi-public institutions, in the United States, for coal with which to keep the school fires burning, must inevitably recall the time when the small boy was expected to bring to his teacher, on a winter's morning, at least one stick of wood for the straight-draft stove. In those "good old times" there was never a thought of closing the schools because of a want of fuel. If the fuel supply ran short, the pioneer went out, ax in hand, and chopped down a few trees, lopped off the limbs and branches, cut them into stove lengths, split them, and left the "fire wood" for the children to stack. The trunks were usually reserved for rails, or floor sills. But the school, at any rate, was not neglected, and the boy who failed to bring his stick was either sent back home for it or warned to bring two sticks on the next day. There was no choice then between saloons and schools because there were no saloons, at least not in those parts of the country where the desire for knowledge was kept burning despite every disadvantage and obstacle.

DAVY JONES, who should by this time know a good deal about certain sides of the war, is coming, it is said, to the rescue of France. He has freely and unstintingly offered the use of his abundant sea water for the purpose of making war bread. Davy Jones' sensible idea was that, by utilizing the "briny," a good deal of salt and milk could be saved for other purposes. It is said that the offer has been eagerly and gratefully accepted by French chemists, and that the new delicacy is very popular in Cherbourg. As sea water has no limitations, at least something has been discovered in which people will not be called upon to conserve.